The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Reticence of Bismarck and Favre as to Terms of Peace.

Capacity of France to Pay the Indemnity Discussed.

M. Thiers Opposes the German Entry Into Paris.

He Points to the Responsibility They Incur.

Legality of the Election of the Orleans Princes.

Passage of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in England.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

No News at Bordeaux or Paris—Capacity to Pay the Indemnity—Thiers and Favre at Versailles—Moral Support of the New Government—The Armistice.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 23.—No dispatch in regard to the negotiations for peace has yet been received from President THIERS.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Nothing positive is known as to the conditions of peace. *Figaro* says, however, that they are conciliatory.

MM. THIERS and FAVRE are at Versailles today.

The *Moniteur* of Versailles says the war indemnity demanded by Germany is two milliards of thalers, and it justifies the demand, recalling the example of America, and adds that France will soon recover from her present condition, provided she abandons useless wars.

The *Patrie*, of today, says that Count von BISMARCK has communicated the conditions of peace to the Cabinets of Vienna, London and St. Petersburg.

A financial journal says it is materially impossible for France to pay an indemnity of 6,000,000 francs, or half that amount.

The *Gaulois* says that Lord LYONS, the British Ambassador, and Chevalier NIGRA, the Italian Minister, will soon go to Paris, in order to afford M. THIERS the moral support of their Governments in the peace negotiations.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 23.—The *Moniteur*, of Bordeaux, announces that the armistice has been prolonged until the 26th inst., at midnight. It denies the reports which have been current respecting the Prussian demands, and says that Count BISMARCK and M. THIERS maintain absolute silence at present.

Preparing to Leave When Peace is Settled—The Emperor to Go First—A German Corps to Embark at Dieppe for Hamburg.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* says the Emperor WILLIAM will return to Berlin as soon as the preliminaries of peace are settled, and BISMARCK, MOLTKE and ROON will follow at a later day.

A dispatch from Dieppe, 23d, says that the Eighth German Corps belonging to Gen. MANTEUFFEL'S army, and composed of Mecklenburgers, is arriving there, and if peace is signed, will embark for Hamburg direct.

PARIS.

The Threatened German Entry to the City—Thiers' Remonstrance—Coal Frauds—Provisions Down—Resignation of Trochu at Thiers' Request.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Information has been received from Versailles that it is determined that a portion of the German Army shall march through Paris on their return home. M. THIERS continues vigorously to oppose this, warning the Germans of the responsibility they will incur. A placard was posted on Monday in the students' quarter appealing to the inhabitants to make a last struggle should the Prussians enter the city.

M. LEON SAY will probably be appointed Prefect of the Seine.

Owing to fraudulent abuses, sales of coal are only allowed after inspection.

Provisions have fallen to the ordinary prices.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Communication by all the railways leading to Paris has been reestablished.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that Gen. TROCHU has resigned, at the request of M. THIERS, and returned to private life.

The disturbances at Nice have been suppressed.

AFFAIRS AT BORDEAUX.

The Orleans Princes' Election—Minister Picard.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 23.—Minister PICARD has arrived here. HENRI ROCHEFORT has gone to Paris.

The Prince DE JOINVILLE and the Duke D'AUMALE have written to M. GREVY, stating that they deferentially await the decision of the Assembly on the legality of their elections, before presenting themselves to take their seats in the Chambers.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Moats of Arras Filled with Water—German Exactions in Oise.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Arras, 23d, says the moats around that city have been filled with water for its defence.

The Germans demand the immediate payment of 2,000,000 of francs by the Department of the Oise, and accord a delay in the payment of the remaining 8,000,000 of the contribution.

Free Transportation of Provisions for the French Sufferers.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The Camden and Amboy and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies have offered to convey, free of charge, the provisions intended for the suffering French.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Indian Finances in the British House of Commons—Passage of the University Tests Bill—The Defenses in the House of Lords.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. GLADSTONE moved the appointment of a Select Committee of Inquiry on Indian Finances. The motion gave rise to an animated debate. Mr. GLADSTONE urged a joint inquiry by both Houses. The motion was agreed to.

The University Tests bill passed.

The bill leveled against Catholics assuming ecclesiastical titles passed its second reading by a majority of 89.

The House of Lords, today, passed the bill granting an annuity to the Princess LOUISE.

Lord CARNARVON announced measures for the national defense, and argued the necessity for early preparation, in view of the astonishing rapidity of the Prussian campaign in France.

Lord NORTHBROOK defended the administration of the War Office.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE also made a speech in defense of the War Office. He approved of a large increase in the artillery and cavalry arms of the service.

The Earl of RICHMOND sustained the practice of procuring commissions in the army by purchase.

Earl GREY having censured the military policy of the Government, a call for papers was voted.

A Committee on the Admiralty was appointed.

Wreck of a Petroleum Ship on the Dutch Coast.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The ship *City of Kingston*, Capt. DUNN, which sailed from Philadelphia Jan. 18, for Hamburg, with a cargo of petroleum, went ashore on Vlie Flats, off the Dutch coast. The vessel is a total loss. Of the cargo 1,000 casks have been saved.

RELIEF FOR FRANCE.

Supplies Purchased for the Sufferers in France—The Store-Ship Supply Loading Today—Provisions Already Purchased—A Member of the New-York Committee to Superintend the Distribution in Havre—Appeal for Donations of Seed.

Yesterday Lieut.-Commander GEORGE DEWEY, commanding the United States store-ship *Supply*, informally notified Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, organized for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of France, that the *Supply* was ready for the reception of her cargo. The Committee at once took the necessary action in the premises, in order to dispatch provisions to France at the very earliest possible moment. One thousand barrels of extra flour were purchased on account of the San Francisco Aid Committee, which had placed funds in the hands of the New-York Committee, and requested it to purchase flour, &c., and send to France by the first available conveyance. In addition to the flour purchased on account of the San Francisco donors, a second parcel of one thousand barrels was bought by the New-York Committee, on its own account. Besides this one hundred and fifty tierces of prime beef were purchased, which will be stored away in the lower hold of the *Supply* to give her additional stiffness while under sail. Twelve hundred cases of preserved meats, the gift of Messrs. KEMP, DAY & CO., will be sent in the *Supply*. A quantity of flour and seed, donated by the Shakers, also go on the ship. Other provisions will be promptly purchased in order to complete the cargo of the *Supply*, at the earliest possible moment. They will probably consist of flour and beef. The provisions purchased on account of the San Francisco people will be labelled "Gift of the City of San Francisco."

Today the Committee will commence to load the *Supply*. The provisions will be taken alongside the vessel, which lies at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, on lighters, which are furnished free of expense by MCCREERY & CO. and CONKLIN & CO.

"If nothing occurs to delay the sailing of the *Supply*, she should be fairly at sea by the middle of next week, en route for Havre. As the prevailing winds at this time are from the eastward, the *Supply*, which is an excellent sea-boat, and a good sailer, ought to land her cargo in twenty-five days, or perhaps less.

"One of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce will be selected at a meeting to be held today, to proceed by next Wednesday's steamer to France, to superintend the distribution of supplies already sent from London, and those to follow from this country.

This representative of the Committee will put himself in communication with the various French Relief Committees, and will, after ascertaining what localities are in the most pressing need, order a proper division of the stores. It is understood that most of the supplies from this City are to be distributed in the agricultural districts in the northern provinces of France, which have suffered terribly from the war, and where destitution and want are felt in every walk of life, from the highest to the very lowest. The supplies forwarded from New-England by the United States frigate *Worcester*, from Boston, are to be sent to the same destination, as it is deemed likely that provisions from England will be sent to Paris to relieve present suffering there.

Urgent appeals have been made by the Committee to the farmers of the country to donate wheat and other seed for the benefit of the agricultural classes of France, who have been entirely stripped of their stores of grain, so that they have nothing left to sow for crops for the coming Autumn. The Committee is ready to pay transportation for quantities of grain above 100 bushels, and if the farmers will give only a little from their abundant stores, and collect their donations at the nearest railroad station, the New-York Committee will see to it that the seeds are safely delivered into the hands of the farmers of France, who know not where to turn for means to raise crops for the present year. As the farmers of Northern France begin to sow in April, it is necessary, if the aid sent is to be effective, that it should be promptly collected and shipped from this or other ports in the United States. The Committee is in great hopes of being able to dispatch the United States store-ship *Supply* within two weeks, loaded with seed alone.

Will the farmers of New-York and of the West promptly aid them with their liberal contributions of wheat, rye and oats? Every day's delay will cripple the Committee in attaining its beneficent object.

Mr. CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the suffering population of France, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions to Feb. 21: Plymouth Church, (through Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,) $2,011 12; J. H. Gautier, $250; J. N. A. Griswold, $250; Gerrit Smith, $100; Mackay & Philips, $100; Mrs. Drake Mills, $100; D. H. McAlpin & Co., $100; Jacob Russell, $10; Arthur Gillender & Co., $100; Dobon, Carroll & Co., $100; H. W. Hunt & Co., $100; Thurman, Knockler & Co., $100; George A. Hearn, $100; Porter, Day & Co., $100; D. A. Van Horne & Co., $50; Ludlow Thomas, $50; Mrs. Bell, Sr., $50; M. W. Lyon's School, N. Y., $52; Palmer & Scoville, $50; D. & A. Bearime, $50; Bunzl & Dormitzer, $50; H. Schuhardt & Co., $50; Stratton, Schmidt & Co., $50; "Lucre," $25; Maddux Bros., $25; D. Hirsch & Co., $25; J. R. Cohen, $25; D. Ferry, Jr., $25; Schroeder & Bon, $25; J. Littlejohn & Co., $25; E. Rosenwald & Co., $50; Jos. Mayer & Son, $50; H. Langenbruch & Bro., $10; J. L. Gassert & Bro., $10; Levy & Newgass, $10; Scub & Twist, $10; cash, $10; Williamsport, Ind., $5; S. Miller, Chenango Forks, $5; G. M. Stevens, $1; cash, $1; Fellows & Co., $50; E. F. Holbrook & Bro., $50; Geo. W. Ells, Davenport, Iowa, $335; Wm. Schaus, $50; W. C. Squire, $100; Joseph Hall, $50. Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, $90,390 44; by Produce Exchange Committee, $15,045. Grand total, $105,675 44.

The Poisoning Case in East Windsor, Conn.—The Suspected Woman Bound Over for Trial.

HARTFORD, Feb. 23.—Mrs. ANN STILES, who was arrested on suspicion of being the person who sent the boxes of candy containing arsenic by mail to two families in East Windsor, was examined before EDMUND WATSON, Justice of the Peace, in that town, yesterday. The testimony of LESTER DEWEY, the husband of Mrs. SARAH M. DEWEY, who was most dangerously poisoned, and of the physicians and others, including the Postmasters who received and delivered the boxes, was heard, and she was bound over for trial in the sum of $2,000. She will be brought before the Superior Court, which convenes on the second Tuesday in March. Mrs. STILES is a tall, fair-looking lady, about forty years of age, whom one would scarcely suspect to be a criminal. She had no counsel at the examination, but made a statement, not under oath, that a week ago Monday a gentleman came to her back door and gave her the packages and a letter, requesting that she should mail them. She thought it strange, but found a note inside saying that the reason of the request would be known hereafter. She made other statements which were somewhat confused; saying that she could not think what it meant, and had no reason for doing anything of the kind herself; that she had no poison of any kind, and never had. She repeatedly remarked that she "wondered at it," and asserted that there was a $5 bill in the bundle of packages to pay the postage on them. While the Justice was speaking, too, Mrs. STILES interrupted and spoke at random, again asserting that she was not guilty of this charge; that there could be no reason for her doing so. Mr. DEWEY, in his testimony, said it was understood that there was hard feelings on Mr. STILES' part toward his wife.

ITALIAN UNITY.

Meeting to Congratulate Italy in Boston—Speeches by Prominent Bostonians.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Music Hall was partially filled this evening with an assemblage desirous of congratulating Italy on the success of the recent movement for union. Ex-Gov. WASHBURNE presided, and the name of Gov. CLAFLIN headed the list of 150 Vice-Presidents, gentlemen of prominent public and private stations. Rev. Dr. WEBB offered a prayer. The President, on taking the chair, remarked that it was his privilege to announce that the purpose of the meeting was to extend the congratulations of the people of Boston and its vicinity to the friends of progress and free opinion everywhere, that Italy, so illustrious in history, so dear to the heart of every scholar, is again united in the bonds of a common nationality. American hearts were gladdened with the sight of a people holding a share in the Government under which they lived, with one hope, one destiny, a nation born, in contrast to a picture of down-trodden, divided States and Provinces. She had thus given an earnest of man's equality before God.

Rev. Dr. MINOR offered resolutions expressive of hearty rejoicing in whatever tended to disenthral the human mind in the bloodless dissolution of the sovereignty of the Pope, asserting that the assumption of infallibility is moral and religious affairs logically made necessary the claim of Papal sovereignty in secular affairs, and giving birth to the whole family of tyrannies, congratulating Italy on her free Church and State, her union and popular education, her patriotism and enterprise, also VICTOR EMMANUEL, and the nation that she is again taking a place among the great nations of the earth.

Rev. F. H. HEDGE, D. D., of Brookline, said this was an age of political revivals. Greece, Germany and France had undergone transformation since the century begun, and it was fitting that America should tender congratulations to the country of COLUMBUS and AMERIGO VESPUCCI. The world was indebted to Italy for impulse and guidance in almost every province of life. She was the custodian of the treasures of the old civilization and the pioneer of the new. It was she who first awoke from the long sleep of the dark ages, and opened her windows wide to the light of the day which dawned with the thirteenth century. Her commerce was on the ocean before Britannia ruled the wave, and when Holland was under water, her trade with India was large. Before a Portuguese vessel doubled the Cape of Good Hope, Italian influence, if literature was in former times what the German in Florence was now. Take from SHAKESPEARE and MILTON the Italian ingredients, and a great gap would be left. The Italian mind combined the sobriety of the English, the idealism of the German and the clearness of the French, and Italy was now the freest of those nationalities. He did not see that the title of the Government of the Italian States differed much from that of NAPOLEON III. to the crown of France; all such claims rest on robbery; it was not a question of religion, but of political equity. The Roman Church existed without temporal power for nearly a thousand years, and the deprivation of it now could not be fatal to her so long as she retained the faith of her disciples to such an extent as was evident. Whatever became of the Roman Church, the speaker hoped that Italy would prosper in her new career.

Letters were read by the Secretary, A. B. ELY, from Vice-President Colfax, Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas; President Stearns, of Amherst College; John F. Whittier, Chickering, of New-York; Dr. Bellows, Prof. J. R. Lowell, and Rev. E. Hale, indorsing the object of the meeting.

Rev. JOS. FREEMAN CLARKE, D. D., pictured Rome while the great change was taking place, the men of science, students, littérateurs, artists, returned exiles, old and young, the Roman soldiers of EMANUEL'S army, the laborers, the citizens of the Leonine City all joined the triumphal procession to vote for the union of Rome with Italy. He was not present to find fault with his Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, he rejoiced that they were here to enjoy their religion undisturbed, but he did not like to have them misrepresent the American sentiment by denouncing the dethronement of the Pope. As an American, he did not believe in an ecclesiastical government of the people, but a government of the people by the people. Italy had regained her independence, and could now go forward with all her charms and associations, which had been admired by all intelligent minds. America and Italy would join hands to go forth on the great march of freedom.

Mr. EDWIN WHIPPLE said it was impossible that Americans of whatever creed could hesitate to bid "God-speed" to United Italy under a constitutional government. Every drop of American blood should unite with free and regenerated Italy. If he felt the passionate dislike to Romanism which filled many Protestant breasts he should regret the dethronement of the Pope. As it was, he believed that act of deprivation of his temporal sovereignty would tend to increase rather than diminish his spiritual power—the only influence Protestantism had reason to deride. The Pope's inability to govern a few millions of Italians temporarily had been used as a strong argument against the Roman Church. The almost uniform success of that Church was the reason for its continued existence. She had shown her ability to deal with the mind of the savage as well as that of the savant, and had made religion visible and palpable in spiritualizing the senses. She had been instrumental in producing every variety of human genius and virtue. The speaker believed that every religion had been injured so far as it had attempted to govern States as well as direct souls. The temporal sovereignty of the Pope had long been the scandal of political science. The virtues of the priests were vices, when they attempted to govern States. The assertion was as true of CALVIN or LAUD, as of Pope or Cardinal. He could not conceive why the Roman Catholics of the United States should object to the Roman Catholic Italians taking possession of what was their own. The revolution was not in favor of Protestant doctrine, but of constitutional ideas.

EDWARD ATKINSON referred to the freedom of the citizen established in Italy by the revolution, and was glad that the sentiment that was gaining ground in Europe recognized the right of every man to work out his salvation in his own way, so long as he did not interfere with the rights of his neighbors.

Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS said that unity and liberty belonged together in the American idea, and were the standard by which Americans judged sister nations. He thought that we could recognize Italy with propriety and honesty.

The resolutions were adopted, and a hymn written for the occasion by JULIA WARD HOWE was circulated in the halls.

Meeting in Buffalo—Friends of the Pope Present.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 23.—In response to a call of the American Protestant Association, a large meeting was held in St. James' Hall, to-night, to congratulate VICTOR EMMANUEL on the completion of the unity of the Italian nation. A large portion of the audience was composed of friends of the Pope, who attended from curiosity. The meeting was addressed by several clergymen of the city, and resolutions were adopted in accord with the spirit of the call.

ARKANSAS.

The Search for Absentee Senators—The Supreme Court.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 23.—The *Avalanche* Little Rock special, to-night, says:

"Only nine Senators answered the roll-call this morning. Considerable discussion took place as to the propriety of employing additional assistance for the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in the absentees. One member charged the Sergeant-at-Arms with being in the Governor's office several times without making any effort to arrest Senators who were there. After giving renewed instructions to the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistants, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow. Nothing was done in the House.

In the Supreme Court, the testimony was closed in the *quo warranto* case, and counsel for the Lieutenant-Governor submitted the case without argument. Not one scintilla of evidence was introduced by the State to rebut the positive proof that defendant was qualified within fifteen days after his election, as required, and the case has been so clearly made out, that it is impossible to conceive how a Court, packed for the express purpose, can, upon any hypothesis, decide contrary to the evidence, and oust the Lieutenant-Governor.

Gov. CLAYTON'S plan is to keep skulking Senators out of the way until the Supreme Court makes an order to oust JOHNSON, and then have them return, when he will resign his position as Governor and let the Senate elect MALLORY President, and then turn the Governor's office over to him. But even if this is done, JOHNSON would appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and meantime claim his position as Governor and call on the Federal Government to sustain him. To-morrow will determine the future course of all parties."

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Hon. LEE CLAFLIN, father of Gov. CLAFLIN, died today at the age of seventy-nine years.

MORE RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Passenger Cars on the Northern Central Thrown Down an Embankment.

One Car Makes Three Revolutions—One Man Killed and Seventeen Injured—A Sleeping-Car Burned on the Pennsylvania Central.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The night express train on the Northern Central Railway, between Baltimore and Elmira, struck a broken rail a few miles below Williamsport, Penn., about 7 o'clock this morning, and was thrown from the track down a forty-feet embankment. The engine, baggage and the first passenger-car cleared the rail in safety without leaving the track. The second and fourth passenger-cars and the third, a sleeping-car, went down the embankment. The fifth passenger-car was thrown from the track, but did not go down the embankment. The first passenger-car made three complete revolutions in going down the bank, and was a complete wreck. In this car one man, ADAM PETERMEYER, of Milton, was killed; EDWIN M. LEMON, of Warsaw, N. Y., was badly and BENJAMIN WEEKS slightly injured. In all there were seventeen persons more or less injured. Hon. H. BOARDMAN SMITH, of this city, was a passenger in the sleeping-car, and went down the embankment, but escaped unhurt. Hon. HORACE BEMIS, of Hornellsville, was in the same car, and was thrown violently backward. His face was badly cut, and he received other injuries, which are probably not severe. The car took fire from the stoves at either end, but the flames were extinguished before they did much damage. Commander F. A. ROE, United States Navy, was a passenger on the train, but he escaped without injury.

Every attention was given to the wounded at the hotel in Watsontown and at the Herdic House in Williamsport. The train which was due in this city at 12 M. did not arrive until 7 this evening.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 23.—A sleeping-car on the Pennsylvania Railroad was burned this morning near Lockport, Penn., the train having run on a broken rail. The passengers escaped unhurt.

CUBA.

Valmaseda in Havana—Watching the Hornet—Earthquakes in Hayti.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Gen. VALMASEDA returns to Havana to-morrow. The Spanish war-steamer *Isabel Catolica*, from Port-au-Prince, arrived at Santiago de Cuba today, and reports that the *Hornet* is being watched. Shocks of earthquake were felt at Hayti on the 17th and 19th insts.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs at Montevideo Improving—The Uruguayan Revolt Almost Closed.

LISBON, Feb. 22.—News from Rio Janeiro to Feb. 3 has been received by the mail steamer. The news is meagre. Affairs at Montevideo were improving. The revolutionists had been defeated and the war was nearly at an end.

CANADA.

Reorganization of the New-Brunswick Ministry—Prorogation of the Local Parliament.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 22.—The new Government is formed as follows: G. L. HATHAWAY, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Mr. KING, Attorney-General; Hon. Mr. KELLY, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works; Mr. STEVENSON, Surveyor-General. Messrs. CARR, COURT and JONES are also members, but at present without office. Today the House was prorogued by the Lieutenant-Governor to meet again on the 8th of April. Considerable excitement prevails in political circles, and much mutual recrimination was indulged in by members on both sides of the House.

THE WEST.

Resignation of Thirty-Four Republican Members of the Indiana Senate—Legislation Blocked Probably.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—There is much excitement here today in consequence of the resignation, this morning, of thirty-four Republican members of the House, which prevents further legislation this session. The reason assigned is the attempt of the Democratic majority to pass a bill redistricting the State, in violation of the Constitution, which provides that the State shall not be redistricted oftener than once in six years. The last redistricting was four years ago.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—Lieut.-Gov. CUMBACK expresses the opinion that it takes two-thirds of all the members of each House to constitute a quorum, and will not recognize anything that the remaining members do. The Speaker of the House also gave the same opinion this morning after receiving the Governor's Message announcing the resignation of the Republican members of the House. Some of the Democratic members differ with the Speaker and advocate continuing legislation. The Appropriation bills, the Tax bill and most of the necessary legislation was disposed of before the Republican members of the House resigned. There is quite a commotion in political circles today, and a lively time anticipated to-morrow. The constitutional limit of the session expires the 6th of March, and there is not time to elect members to fill the places of those who resigned.

Further Details of the Murder of Deputy-Marshal Jenkins in New-Madrid, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—It appears that Capt. JENKINS, Deputy United States Marshal, who was murdered at New-Madrid last week, was not killed in the sitting-room of the hotel, but was shot while standing in the doorway of the office of TICKELL'S warehouse, in which building he and a friend had a sleeping-room. The shot received was a charge of buckshot, which almost completely severed JENKINS' left arm, but notwithstanding the rapid flow of blood from the severed arteries, JENKINS pursued the assassin, and fired several shots at him from a revolver, but without effect. He finally sank to the ground exhausted, and died soon after, although every effort was made to save him. LINDSEY MURDOCK, United States Collector of the Second District, and the Sheriffs of New-Madrid and Jasper Counties, have arrived, and will probably take to New-Madrid today BENJAMIN BOYCE, who was arrested here night before last, on suspicion of killing JENKINS.

Another Dissatisfied Episcopal Clergyman in Chicago—The Chicago Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 23.—The Chicago *Baptist Standard*, of this date, says: "We understand that another prominent Episcopal clergyman, Rev. Dr. RYLANCE, of the St. James' Church, has become so dissatisfied with Bishop WHITEHOUSE and the High Church party, that he has or will soon sever his connection with the parish, and withdraw from the diocese"....

A report comes from a reliable source that the Chicago Club have purchased Crosby's Opera-house, paying therefor $800,000. The Club will maintain the present opera-house and art gallery.

WASHINGTON.

Both Houses of Congress Busy on Appropriation Bills—Other Matters Tabled and Postponed—Expected Arrival of the High Commissioners—Illustrations for the Patent Office reports—Conference Committee on the Income Tax Disagree—Investigation of Southern Outrages.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Mr. DAWES again held the House up to the work on the Appropriation bills today, and it resulted in passing the Army, Fortification and the River and Harbor bills. There was much struggling by members to get items into the River and Harbor bill for the benefit of their particular localities, and various changes were made. This tendency was only stopped by a threat to lay the whole bill on the table. The Committee of Commerce, by which the bill was originated, devoted a vast amount of time to the consideration of the various items, and heard several hundred persons in advocacy of the claims of their particular localities.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The friends of the Southern Pacific Railroad bill in the Senate have agreed to ask for a Conference Committee on the House substitute. This will probably result in adopting the House bill.

A VISIT FROM D. A. WELLS.

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, late Special Commissioner of the Revenue, arrived in the city this morning for a brief visit.

SETTLEMENT OF LAND ACCOUNTS.

The House Judiciary Committee today agreed to a resolution construing the act of March 3, 1857, which authorized the settlement of certain accounts of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, which States had not received the full amount of their five per centum of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands lying within their respective limits. The effect of this construction is, that those States shall have their accounts stated, both on the public lands and reservations, and the balance found due them paid. When the earlier new States in which public lands were situated were admitted into the Union, Congress contracted to allow them five per cent., arising from the sales of those lands, on condition that the States refrained from taxing them for five years after their entry, to which condition the States gave their assent, and thereby lost four times as much as they gained by five per cent. The terms of the agreements were somewhat varied in detail, but substantially the same, except in regard to the growing liberality of Congress.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

Earl DE GREY, Prof. MONTAGU BERNARD, Lord TENTERDEN and suite are expected to arrive in this city to-morrow. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD will arrive next week, and the remaining member of the English branch of the Joint High Commission, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, sailed from Liverpool in the *Russia* on Saturday last. All the members of the American branch of the Commission are now in the city except Judge HOAR.

THE PRESS BANQUET.

The banquet given last night by the Washington Citizens' Carnival Committee to the Press of the United States, was, in several respects, a notable affair. There were represented nearly one hundred of the leading papers of the country, including those of the cities of Boston, Manchester, Springfield, Providence, Hartford, New-York, Buffalo, Rochester, Newark, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Sunbury, Pittsburg, Erie, Baltimore, Frederick, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Sacramento, San Francisco, New-Orleans, Columbia, Savannah, Raleigh and Richmond. Not only the daily Press, but the illustrated, the religious, the sporting, the agricultural, the Sunday, and to some extent the country weekly Press was represented. The supper was served in very handsome style by Messrs. RUSSELL, of the Arlington, and the party, numbering, all told, over one hundred, separated at a seasonable hour, after a most delightful evening.

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR PATENT OFFICE REPORTS.

Under date of Feb. 15, the Congressional printer, by the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, advertised for bids with specimens of work, for the illustrations and drawings for the Patent Office Reports, for the new form in which they are to be issued. The bids thus advertised for were all to be presented prior to Feb. 25, there being only ten days, and practically only seven or eight for the contractors to prepare specimens and make up these proposals. There was great opposition to such haste, and many parties, desiring to bid for the work, entered formal protests. Only a very small number of lithographers could have entered into competition, and some, especially in the Eastern States, who wished to submit proposals, would only have a day or two for preparation, owing to the time taken in sending here by mail. Some lithographers in this city, and the American Photo-Lithographic Company of New-York, had all the advantage from their familiarity with the designs of Printing Committees, and the parties here from having for some time done similar work for the office, and the New-York Company on account of its foreman having been consulted by the Chairman of the House Committee, Mr. LAFLIN, in preparing the estimates of the cost of the new process. It was not doubted by any of the parties interested, that the last-named Company would secure the contract. The Senate Committee did not favor the haste in the first instance, and after its effect became apparent, the Joint Committee ordered the advertisement withdrawn. A new advertisement will be made shortly, giving a month's notice, which will give all ample time for competition, and then if the American Photo-Lithographic Company succeed in offering the best terms there can be no complaint. The proposed change in the form of the Patent Office Reports has occasioned not a little opposition among inventors and patent attorneys, and all others interested.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill today. The amendments proposed by the Appropriation Committee, making a large reduction in the amount of the bill, and which were nearly all agreed to in Committee of the Whole, have been disagreed to by the Senate, a large majority of a rather thin Senate voting generally to sustain the amounts proposed to be appropriated by the House. Most of the attempts, and there were several, to increase the appropriations beyond the provisions of the bill as it came from the House, were voted down. Nearly all the amendments and propositions making appropriations were finished at 4 o'clock. Then there followed numerous amendments, in the character of general legislation affecting the management of the Indians, and a discussion arose on the Indian policy of the country. The Senate, both in debate and in votes emphatically sustains the system organized by President GRANT, and evinces the determination to give it full and fair trial. At 6½, the Senate, on taking a yea and nay vote, found itself without a quorum. All attempts to adjourn were voted down, and after an hour and a half of discussion as to whether a minority of the Senate had the power to enforce or only to request the attendance of a majority, an order was made in the latter form. The Sergeant-at-Arms sent out his deputies on an expedition of discovery, and, at 8½, enough Senators had responded to the request for attendance to make up a quorum, and the bill was resumed. Various amendments were offered and voted down. At 10 P. M. the Senate, to use a Hibernicism, was all through the bill but finishing.

OTHER APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The bill making appropriations for the Post-office Department will be next before the Senate. Speeches are now limited to five minutes by rule, and Mr. POMEROY'S rule permitting an amendment to be laid on the table without killing the bill itself, is operating in the interest of dispatch.

A DEADLOCK ON THE INCOME TAX QUESTION.

The Committee of Conference, of the two Houses of Congress on the resolution of the House denying the right of the Senate to originate the bill repealing the income tax has failed to agree, and no more meetings on the subject will be held. Some time before the end of the session the Committee, on behalf of each House, will submit a report of the failure to come to an agreement, and it is not likely that any further attempts will be made to decide the question by the appointment of a new Committee.

INVESTIGATION OF SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The Senate Committee investigating the condition of affairs in the Southern States is holding daily meetings, and is examining several witnesses at each meeting. The report regarding the testimony from one State only (North Carolina) will not be submitted till the last days of the present Congress. Gov. HOLDEN is expected to testify before the Committee, but if the impeachment trial continues to require his personal attention, his attendance here will not probably be enforced.

M'GARRAHAN LAID ON THE TABLE IN THE SENATE.

The House resolution on the McGarrahan claim was laid before the Senate today by the Vice-President. Mr. WILLIAMS wanted it referred to the Judiciary Committee, but that proposition met with general opposition. Mr. TRUMBULL and Mr. WILSON both expressed the opinion that it could not be acted upon this session, and on the motion of the latter it was laid on the table. This is the second time that a resolution in favor of MCGARRAHAN has passed the House and failed to receive consideration in the Senate for want of time.

PROTEST OF THE HOMOEOPATHISTS.

A delegation of homoeopathic physicians called on the President today to protest against the action of the Commissioner of Pensions, VAN AERNAM, in discriminating against the surgeons of their school of medical practice. The President referred the delegation to the Secretary of the Interior, who listened kindly to their complaint, and promised to give the subject consideration. The delegation left him with the impression that he did not approve the Commissioner's action in the matter.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

ROBERT W. HEALY, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama; THOMAS RUSSELL, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.; A. S. OSBORNE, of New-York, to be United States Consul at Santiago, Cape Verde Islands.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

Protest of the Mayor of Philadelphia Against Its Condition—The Government Neglecting Its Obligations and to be Taken to Task by the City of Brotherly Love.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Today the Mayor of Philadelphia sent a Message to the City Councils in reference to League Island, concluding as follows:

"This very large property was purchased by the City of Philadelphia at a cost of over $400,000 for the purpose, and presented as a gift to the Federal Government, and promptly accepted by it, with the distinct understanding, whether expressed or implied, still so mutually understood that steps should be taken at an early day to have the old Navy-yard, for many years a barrier to the extension of public improvements in that part of the city, disposed of, and the establishment removed to League Island, where there should be created a navy-yard and naval manufacturing depot of such a character and magnitude as, in view of the proximity to the immense coal and iron deposits of our State, its facilities for obtaining not only all other materials, but also any number of skilled workmen in any department of labor and mechanic art from the largest manufacturing community on this continent, as our city is justly acknowledged to be, as would be consistent with the wants and dignity of the Government; and yet, with the exception of the Federal authority entering into possession of League Island, and storing there, year after year, a considerable number of vessels of war, not a single step has been taken to carry out the understanding entered into by them at the time of their acceptance of this gift. League Island, at this time, remains in precisely the same unimproved condition it was in before the ownership was vested in the General Government, with this additional serious disadvantage to us, that, jurisdiction over the same having passed out of the State and city authorities, we are debarred from the collection of any taxes therefrom, and also from making any improvements through this place; and this too, notwithstanding, the repeated efforts on the part of the Representatives in Congress, from this city and State, to procure the necessary appropriations and have the agreement that was made carried out in good faith. Therefore, it seems to me that to allow this condition of affairs to continue, without making at least some respectful protest on the part of the city authorities, would be to offer those who are charged with the direction of its affairs to the just reflection of their fellow-citizens, and I accordingly suggest to your honorable bodies the propriety of considering what steps are proper to be taken on the part of the City of Philadelphia, through its constituted authorities, to procure, at the hands of Congress, that recognition which, if justice and right belong to existing obligations on the part of the Federal authorities in connection with the acceptance of the gift of League Island for said purposes of a navy-yard and naval manufacturing depot, will be granted, and the concurrent removal thereof of the old Navy-yard."

Synopsis of Weather Report for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—11½ P. M.—The barometer has been rising on the Pacific Coast and in Nevada. The centre of low pressure has passed to the south-east over Omaha, and is now in Iowa. The pressure has diminished about one-half inch on Lake Michigan, where the storm predicted yesterday is now felt with southerly winds. Fresh south and east winds prevail on the Gulf, and light north-east winds on the Atlantic. The highest pressure has remained over Delaware Bay, moving slowly to the south-east. The weather has been fair and cloudy in the Atlantic States, with increasing south winds and falling barometer on the lower Lakes. The temperature is abnormally high on the lower Ohio and Missouri.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that storm area will pass into Illinois to-night, and be rapidly elongated so as to include Lake Erie, producing northerly winds and threatening weather to-morrow on the Gulf; fresh north-easterly winds, and, perhaps, light rains and snow on the entire Atlantic, with heavy storms on the lakes from south-west.

Another Suit Against the Erie Railroad.

The Troy *Times* of last evening says that JOHN W. THOMSON, President of the Ballston Spa National Bank, and others associated with him, have commenced another suit against the Erie Railroad Company for dividends on about $70,000 of preferred stock for the year 1870; and it adds: "This is the third suit they have commenced. The first, for dividends of 1868, was settled; that for 1869 has been sharply fought before the Supreme Court Judges in the Third and Fourth Districts, and has just been argued at General Term. This last suit has been commenced in Warren County, which will prevent its being taken out of the jurisdiction of the Judges of the Fourth District, and may give Judge ROSEKRANS another chance to do justice to FISK, GOULD, SHEARMAN & CO."

Children's Aid Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers will be interested to know that, despite the malicious assaults in Albany on this Society and the Girls' Lodging-house, the subscriptions for purchasing a new building for the latter—the appeal for which you kindly published—have already exceeded $20,000, and will, we trust, if our friends come forward as they have done, reach the required amount, $26,000.

Yours respectfully,
C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

No. 19 EAST FOURTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23.

MOVEMENTS IN EUROPE.

Notes and Comments on Political and General Affairs Abroad.

The People and the Queen of England.

Growing Unpopularity of the Royal Family.

Parliamentary Proceedings and Their Significance—The Joint Commission; Opinions Entertained About It in England—Description of the Members—Its Instructions from the English Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1871.

Rightly or wrongly, people here seem to have come to the conclusion that the war is practically over, and the lull in military operations corresponding with the opening of our own Parliament brings our home politics once more to the front. The session was opened on Thursday by the Queen herself, for the third time during her widowhood. Her other appearances on a similar occasion were in 1866, (when she had to ask a dowry for her daughter, HELENA, on her marriage with Prince CHRISTIAN, of Augustenburg,) and 1867. Since then she has paid only two public visits to London—to lay the foundation-stone of one of the hospitals and to open new Blackfriars Bridge. There is a kind of tradition among us, (about as true as most traditions,) that it is always a fine day when the Queen comes forth; and so, "Queen's weather" has passed into a proverb. On Thursday the saying held good, for the wet and gloomy weather of the week broke in sunshine, and the day, though cold, had quite an air of April brightness. Nevertheless, only a comparatively small number of people turned out to see the procession, and her Majesty was never received with less enthusiasm. She drove past, at something between a walk and a trot, in a closed carriage, through the glass windows of which the crowd had a dim glimpse of a stout figure muffled in an ermine cloak. The eight cream-colored Flanders mares, with tossing heads and long silken tails, and the escort of Horse Guards, were the real part of the show; the rest was more fancy than sight. Near Westminster Bridge, according to one report, there was some hissing, but it seems to have been merely due to an accidental collision between the dragoons and some of the mob. Where I stood, the cheering was general, though languid.

THE PEOPLE AND ROYALTY.

There can be no doubt that just at present our royal family are not popular. I do not think the reason is far to seek, but assuredly there could not be a greater mistake than to suppose that it indicates either any want of loyalty or want of faith in our monarchical system. On the contrary, it arises from what many would consider an excessive and superstitious devotion to that system. The plain truth is that the people are angry because, under existing circumstances, they feel that they are, in a great measure, defrauded of the royalty for which they pay so highly, and to which they attach so great an importance. An invisible royalty, a royalty that goes about just like anybody else that seeks seclusion and shuns state, is, from the vulgar point of view, no royalty at all. We read of the Queen in the papers; all her walks and drives are duly chronicled; but we scarcely ever see her—not once in two or three years, and then only a flitting glimpse. The Prince of WALES lives enough in the public eye. He goes to dinner and dances, and is the most constant patron of the theatres. He shoots pigeons at Hurlingham, and drinks his gin and seltzer like any ordinary nobleman or sporting member of Parliament; and the directors of the Crystal Palace have come to regard him almost as one of their staple entertainments. If he had his will, I believe, he would like to be the Duke of SUTHERLAND, who has three houses to each one of the Princes, and all grander houses, too, and a finer stable, and more ready money, and who can go about just as he pleases without getting into the papers, or being worried by the cares of State. As a patron of literature, of science, of art, except the art of the ballet and the music-hall, one never hears of the Prince at all. He betrays not the slightest interest in any movement of public benevolence or national progress. He lends himself as a lay figure, and that is all. For the rest, he enjoys himself and takes his ease as if he were a private nobleman. Now nothing can be more certain than that the privileges of royalty and the indulgences of private life do not and cannot go together, and the people feel this—in a dim, vague way, perhaps, but yet deeply.

THE PRINCESS' DOWRY.

I have always observed that the public is bad at reasons, but sure in its instincts. The economical arguments against the Princess LOUISE'S dowry are paltry and contemptible in the extreme. It is part of the customary, if not strictly legal, bargain with the Crown, and if it is worth while to have a royal family at all, it is worth while to surround them, for our own sakes, with every means of preserving their dignity. But at bottom, the public grievance is not the price of royalty, but the poor return for it. And this is complicated with the further consideration that if Princes are to marry and be given in marriage like common people, they will multiply not only beyond maintenance but beyond endurance. The Royal Marriage act has hitherto checked this, as the system of morganatic marriages does in Germany. But a large family of princes and princesses, all marrying in their teens, and having large families in their turn, must necessarily destroy the caste. Thus we have too much royalty in one sense, and too little in another. The question of the Princess LOUISE'S dowry will be discussed in both Houses on Monday, and strong efforts are being made to persuade one or two impetuous Democrats, like Prof. FAWCETT and Mr. A. TAYLOR, not to disturb the harmony of the occasion by a protest which will be inef-

fectual against a certain and overwhelming majority.

PARLIAMENT.

I have already told you of various symptoms of a growing impatience and irritation against the Government. It was expected that as soon as Parliament opened this feeling would find expression in the debate. Those who hoped so have, for the present, been altogether disappointed. Nothing could be more pacific than the opening discussions in the two Houses. The Duke of Richmond, the leader of the Opposition, in the House of Lords excused himself from attacking the Government, on the ground that everybody was too delighted at seeing the Queen in such flourishing health to be ill-natured. Lord Salisbury, the real leader of the Conservatives, though on account of the personal feud between him and Mr. Disraeli not openly in command, looked a good deal but said nothing. Lord Stanley, too, was silent. In the Lower House Mr. Disraeli was also very indulgent to the Government, and made an apology to his party. He refrained from assault, he said, because it was important for the national interests that we should appear united as a nation. It was a dull speech, on the whole, with only here and there a gleam of epigramatic brightness—as, for example, his allusions to Bismarck's "cynical cordiality," Lowe's "harum-scarum budgets," and the description of our reduced defenses, "skeleton regiments, batteries without guns, and yet with more guns than gunners." In a great measure, too, it consisted of repetition—last year's snow in a dirty solution. We had over again all the old childishness about an armed neutrality, and telling France to take care of the consequences, and the Anglo-Russian guarantee of the Saxon provinces of Prussia, and the parallel between England and Venice. Surely a man, especially a man pretending to be a statesman, should have discovered in such a six months as we have just passed through that the only choice for England is either decided intervention on behalf of Germany, or a rigid neutrality. If we meant to help Germany at all, we were bound on every ground to do so at the outset. The right and wrong of the quarrel did not depend on mere military success, or the reverse. Mr. Gladstone was easily able to prick these wind-bags. The first part of his speech was simply a translation into hard prose of Mr. Disraeli's sounding phrases. In this form their absurdity was plainly seen. As to our defenses, Mr. Disraeli also supplied a stick to beat himself with. Eight years ago, when coquetting with the Bright-Cobden Party, he came out strong against "bloated armaments." But the army was then only some three thousand less than now, reckoning men in the ranks, while some fifteen thousand weaker, if we take into account the present reserve; and Mr. Disraeli's own estimates, in 1868, furnished only eighty-seven thousand against eighty-nine thousand in 1871. But, of course, all this does not prove that we have now such an army as, in the face of events, we need. Armed neutrality was an unhappy phrase, but the idea in Mr. Disraeli's mind was evidently not neutrality, but contingent belligerency—that is, sufficient armed preparation for war, and a resolute readiness to interpose under certain predetermined conditions. In truth, we want both armaments and principles of policy, but, above all, principles. Mr. Gladstone's repudiation of an absolute and selfish isolation betrays the drift of the public mind, but needs definition in detail. In one respect Mr. Disraeli's speech seemed to me especially significant. There have been for some time rumors that, hopeless of being again Premier, he meant to cut himself loose from the dead weight of hard and dry Toryism at his back, and take up a kind of independent position, elevated above ordinary party warfare, from which he could loftily expound his peculiar political philosophy, and descend at intervals into the arena like a Homeric deity, to cover one or other of the struggling combatants with his mantle.

Thursday's speech gave color to this story. It was remarked that he went out of the way to signalize the triumphs of free trade and religious equality, and to remind people that during the American war he held completely aloof from the violent agitation of many of his supporters in favor of the South.

On the whole, then, the first night of the session has gone well for the Government. But wait, say their opponents; this is only the lull before the storm, "the torrent's smoothness ere it dash below." There are no foreign blue-books out yet, no bills in type. The Ministers have all their cards in their hands, and we must wait till they are tabled. Of course, this is very true, but at any rate it is clear the Ministers themselves are confident enough if we may judge by their haste to accept the challenge and produce their bills. Already they have made a good beginning. Last night, the second night of the session, saw the University Tests bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone himself; and before the end of next week the new Army bill, the Ballot bill, and several other important measures will all be before the House of Commons. A great deal will, of course, depend on the nature of these proposals. There is a section of the Liberals very hard to please; the Conservatives are full of watchful malice under all their seeming quietude, and their strategy, from what I hear, will be to embroil the Cabinet with its more Democratic supporters. Out of doors, opinion is, as I said before, uneasy and perplexed, and ripe for an explosion of capricious anger on very small provocation.

WELCOME PEACE.

Certainly, the Government are not yet safe; but, on the other hand, the prospects of peace have already proved an immense advantage to them. Peace is longed for here, not merely for the sake of trade, though that goes for a good deal, too, but in order that we may be relieved from what, to large numbers, was a standing reproach to our courage and humanity—the spectacle of a friendly nation beaten down and hacked to pieces before our eyes while we stood helplessly looking on. How we shall get on with Prussia after the war is hard to say; but I am afraid it will be long before the *entente cordiale* (or "ancient cordial," as our soldiers and blue jackets called it in the Crimea) between ourselves and France is restored to its former tone. I don't go by the French newspapers very much, but all the private letters I receive from France, and such conversations as I have with Frenchmen, confirm my apprehensions that our neighbors across the Channel will hate us only less than the Germans, and will be much more ready to seize every occasion to punish us for what they consider our desertion of them in their need. A good deal of disappointment is felt here at the want of gratitude for the gifts sent to Paris. Between £2,000 and £3,000 a day has been subscribed in London, and the fund now amounts to some £70,000. Fifty railway wagons full of food reached Paris last Friday, and additional supplies on a similar scale have since been dispatched. The Quakers have subscribed some £50,000; and in all the large towns of the Kingdom, funds have been raised. Our Government has also placed all the resources of our commissariat at the disposal of the French, and already, though the acceptance of the offer was only received on Wednesday night, six or seven ships have have been dispatched with stores for Paris. Yet for all this Paris gives hardly a grunt of thanks. M. Jules Favre is, no doubt, sincere in his professions of gratitude, and the *Official Journal* in common decency feels bound to say something civil; but the people at large are evidently divided between suspicion of a bribe for future favors, and self-satisfied complacency at a natural and matter-of-course testimonial to their heroism during the siege. No amount of argument could shake the conviction of the citizens that somehow or other England has a selfish object to serve; that she needs French aid against Russia or Prussia, and repents not siding with France. All I can say is, that if these English gifts have been sent for any personal ends on our part, I, for one, shall be very glad to find that they have failed to secure the expected return. But really I do believe that, so far as I can judge, these funds have been raised out of pure compassion for a suffering population, and quite apart from any political sympathies or ulterior objects. But whatever our motives, there is something intensely melancholy and disheartening in this fixed idea of the French that they are still the great object of European fear and admiration. The old vanity is still fresh in their hearts, and already the old familiar strut is resumed, with a little extra swagger to hide the lameness.

END OF FREE TRADE IN FRANCE.

One thing, I apprehend, is certain enough, and that is, that the commercial treaty and the fine free-trade policy set up by Cobden, is doomed for the present. Spite at England and the despair of shattered industries, will, I fear, combine to re-establish protection in France, and I fear it far more for France than England. If France had only the enlightenment and courage to proclaim absolute free trade, she would recoup her losses in half the time. But of course there is no chance of this. It has always seemed to me that this treaty was a great mistake—not economically, of course, but politically. It was a conspiracy against the liberties of France, just as much as the *coup d'état*, and a more outrageous insult never was offered to England than the Emperor's tender of this bribe to secure our neutrality, if not connivance, in his projects of European disturbance and domestic despotism. Nothing was more certain than that the French would not, if left to themselves, have sanctioned the treaty, and it was certain that, the bulk of the people being against it, it would some day or other be annulled. It is true that if the iron-masters have groaned under it, the silk and wine trades have gained, but I have little doubt that if you polled the population there would be a vast majority against it. Only a strong Government could uphold such a treaty, and a strong Government in France is not to be looked for till many years have passed. The denunciation of this compact will doubtless revive the protectionist agitation here, and will certainly be a heavy blow for the moment to certain manufactures. It will also be another difficulty for Mr. Gladstone.

ANGLO-AMERICAN QUESTIONS.

The announcement of the Commission which is to go out to the United States in order to investigate our differences with you in regard to the *Alabama* question and the fisheries, has given general satisfaction to the public here, though some of the newspapers carp at it. It is hoped that an honorable settlement may thus be arrived at. The exact terms of the Commission have not yet been published, and some doubts have been raised on the subject. In the Queen's speech we are told that the Commission will "consider" the various questions at issue. Lord Granville somewhat amplified this by explaining that the object of the Commission was "not to settle, but to consider the mode in which the different questions between the Dominion and the United States should be best placed in the way of settlement." This was the original proposal as regards the fisheries dispute, and it is evident that the scope of the Commission will be the same in regard to the *Alabama* claims. I think I can confidently add one or two things to the guarded official statements on the subject. In the first place, we are extremely anxious to get these questions settled, and to avoid the possibility of a conflict with the United States. Such a conflict is regarded by all classes—by all, at least, except a small military aristocratic clique, noisy, but of no political weight—as the most terrible calamity that could befall either us or you, or the world at large, both on moral and material grounds. In the second place we feel that the present condition of the question is not consistent with our national honor and self-respect. Either we are right or we are wrong. In proposing arbitration we have admitted that we may be wrong. A nation cannot, any more than an individual, be deemed a good judge in its own cause; the liability to error is always great, and the United States might have reasonably accepted our proposal. As it was, however, you refused it and still refuse it. Hence we are thrown back on our own conscience, and during the last two or three years there has been a strong and growing conviction among us that we ought to settle the question in our own minds, one way or the other. This, I think, is the course we should have taken long ago. We should either have referred the question to some neutral and impartial sovereign or statesman, or to some commission in which we could repose confidence, and adopted the award. This is, practically, what we are now doing.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION.

Lord de Grey and Ripon, the President of the English branch of the Commission, is a nobleman of high rank, great wealth and considerable political experience, and, above all, an extremely amiable and liberal-minded man. He holds a double Earldom—that of Ripon, from his father, who was once Prime Minister, and that of de Grey, from his uncle, both of which he inherited in quick succession within a few months of each other in 1859. Under his courtesy-title of Lord Goderich he was well known in the House of Commons as a sanguine Liberal, with keen sympathies for the social elevation of the working classes, and in this sphere he made the acquaintance of Mr. Thomas Hughes, who is still on terms of very intimate friendship with him and for whose views he has great respect. The very narrow and even penurious allowance which he received from his father during the life-time of the latter, accustomed Lord Goderich to very simple habits of life from which, I believe, in the midst of his riches, the accumulation of a double inheritance, he has never departed. As a lad he was for a short time an attaché in our Embassy at Brussels. Entering the House of Commons in 1852, he began official life as Under Secretary for War in 1859, passed through several other secondary posts and has since filled the high positions of Minister of War, Secretary for India and President of the Privy Council—the last of these being his present office. He is still comparatively young—forty-three—and his wife, the favorite companion of the Princess of Wales, is one of the most charming women of the English court. Unfortunately, she does not accompany him to America, but his eldest son, Lord Goderich, a frank young Oxonian, still at college, goes with the party. Young Mr. Vyner, who fell a victim to the Greek brigands last Spring, was Lady de Grey's brother. Of the other Commissioners, you know Sir E. Thornton, Sir J. Macdonald and Sir J. Rose sufficiently well. Mr. Montague Bernard, Professor of International Law at Oxford, is the author of several notable works on his special subject, among others, *A Historical Account of the Neutrality of Great Britain During the American Civil War*.

I ought to add, in reference to Mr. Bernard, that however decided in his present views, he is of such a fair and candid temper, and so profoundly imbued with the sacredness of international obligations, that if you can convince him that he is wrong on any points, he will be the first to own it. Lord Tenterden, the Secretary of the Commission, is a grandson of the well-known Chief-Justice Abbott. He was *précis* writer to Lord Stanley at the Foreign Office, where he still holds a similar position, and Secretary to the Neutrality and Naturalization Commissions. He is thirty-six years of age, and a young man of considerable promise.

F. J. H.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

APPEALS FROM THE PEOPLE AND THE REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented a number of memorials from citizens of Kentucky for the passage of the bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad. Laid on the table.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, presented a joint resolution of the Indiana Legislature in favor of the removal of the Capital to the Mississippi Valley. Read and ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, presented concurrent resolutions of the Michigan Legislature for such action as will extend the operation of the Extradition Treaty, now existing between the British and the United States Government, so that it may include a much greater variety of criminal offenses against the laws of both Governments than are now provided for by the Ashburton Treaty.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, obtaining leave for a brief explanation, said that years ago he had called the special attention of the Secretary of State to the subject referred to in the resolutions of the Michigan Legislature, and made known to him the inconvenience arising from month to month from the fact that we had no extradition treaty by which criminals of a certain class could be brought to justice. The Secretary had promised to endeavor to secure the alteration of the treaty to meet the requirements of the people of the northern frontier. Whether he did so Mr. Howard could not say.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

BILLS REPORTED, &C.

Bills were reported from the several Committees as follows:

By Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee—The House bill to extend the provisions of the fifty-fifth section of the Banking act of June, 1864, punishing embezzlement by bank officers to banks organized under the provisions of the Banking act of February, 1863. Passed.

By Mr. Cole, of California, from the Committee on Appropriations—The Army Appropriation bill with amendments.

By Mr. Williams, of Oregon, from the Committee on Public Lands, with amendments—The House bill relating to the entry of public lands in the Territories of the United States, giving settlers in any Territory the right to enter 160 acres of new mineral lands, regardless of their having had the benefit of the Preemption laws elsewhere.

By Mr. Conkling, of New-York, from the Committee on Commerce, with amendments—The bill to provide additional commercial and postal facilities in the Port of New-York, authorizing Marshall O. Roberts, Dudley Field, John A. Livingston, and others, to construct and maintain submarine tunnels and railways between New-York and Brooklyn and New-Jersey. The principal amendment provides that the plans and mode of construction of said submarine tubes or tunnels shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Also by Mr. Conkling, from the Committee on Commerce, with amendments. The bill to facilitate commerce between the United States and China, Japan and the countries of Asia, incorporating Thomas A. Scott, Benjamin Eggleston, James F. Wilson, R. B. Van Valkenburg, and others, as the Asiatic Commercial Company, for the purpose of carrying on a general mercantile and shipping business with and constructing public works in China, Japan and other Asiatic countries. The amendments make some changes in the list of incorporators, and provide that the United States shall not be liable to any person or foreign Power for any matter growing out of the enactment of the bill.

By Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee—A bill for the relief of distillers of brandy from grapes. Indefinitely postponed.

Also by Mr. Sherman—Adversely the bill to increase the internal revenue arising from lotteries and for other purposes, as within the Constitutional prohibition of the power of the Senate to originate measures for raising revenue. Indefinitely postponed.

Also by Mr. Sherman—A bill to provide for completing the collection of the United States direct tax, apportioned among the several States and Territories by an act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1861. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

The House joint resolution relating to the Panoche Grande, being the McGarrahan claim, was received from the House and temporarily disposed of on motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, by being laid on the table.

Messrs. Wilson and Trumbull, of Illinois, remarked that there was not time to dispose of the bill at the present session.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Texas Pacific Railroad bill was also received from the House, when motions were made by Mr. Sherman to concur in the House amendments, and by Mr. Howard to nonconcur, but action was postponed until the bill be printed.

PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Philadelphia Centennial Celebration bill, which was discussed without action until after the expiration of the morning hour, notwithstanding repeated efforts of the Pennsylvania Senators, Scott and Cameron, to secure a vote upon it.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, briefly advocated the claim of New-York as a more appropriate place for the celebration, and submitted an amendment to extend the sanction of the Government to a celebration there in conjunction with that at Philadelphia. He argued that the proper course was to provide for the celebration at various points throughout the country.

Mr. Cameron assured the Senate that if Government would now lend its sanction to the enterprise, which was all the bill asked, the people of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania would get up such a celebration as would be creditable to the Government and the nation, and one of which the whole country might be proud. He gave notice of his intention to move to take up the bill in the morning hour to-morrow, and to press its consideration until disposed of.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, doubted whether Philadelphia could furnish the same facilities for a great Exposition that were possessed by New-York.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, desired to know more of the character of the proposed International Exposition before voting upon the question.

AMENDMENT OF THE BOUNTY LAW.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, the Senate bill to amend the Bounty law was passed. It is as follows:

That all soldiers who were mustered into the service of the United States for three years, between May 4 and July 22, 1861, and who were honorably discharged before serving two years, by reason of disability contracted in the service, are entitled to receive $100 bounty.

Mr. Wilson explained that the aggregate expense, under the bill just passed, would be about $400,000, and it was designed to carry into effect a decision of the Supreme Court. He had failed in his efforts to secure action upon a similar bill, passed by the House at the last session, but which involved other matters. This measure presented the simple question of additional bounty.

CINCINNATI AND NEWPORT BRIDGE.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, moved to take up the bill to suspend the construction of the Cincinnati and Newport bridge. Not agreed to—yeas 22, nays 29.

He gave notice of his intention to renew the motion.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, and the disposal of various amendments reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs. The amendments elicited protracted discussions of no special interest upon the merits and defects of the present Indian policy. A vote upon an amendment at 6½ P. M. demonstrated that a quorum was not present.

No Quorum—Compelling Attendance.

Mr. Cole, of California, Chairman of the Committee in charge of the Appropriation bills, moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to compel the attendance of members.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, referring to the fact that forty Senators were absent, said this would not have occurred had the bill before the Senate been a party measure. As it involved simply the voting away of millions of money, less than half the number of Senators were present. He moved to adjourn.

An informal discussion ensued, with a view to fixing an hour at which the bill should be finally disposed of to-morrow, but no conclusion was reached.

The question then recurred upon Mr. Cole's motion, when Mr. Nye, of Nevada, raised the question of order that it was not competent for the Senate to compel the attendance of Senators except upon the first day of a session.

The Vice-President ruled that the Senate could only invite the attendance of absent members; saying, that while the rules might be amended so that a minority should have the power to compel the attendance of absent members, no such rule had yet been made, and the custom had always been merely to invite the attendance of Senators.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, concurred as to the custom, but maintained the right of a minority to compel attendance.

Messrs. Edmunds, of Vermont, and Conkling, of New-York, took similar ground, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, the opposite.

Mr. Thurman said that upon the first day of the meeting of the First Congress no quorum was present, and no attempt at compulsion to secure attendance was made, but the absentees were implored to come in, and it was days and days before a quorum could be secured.

Mr. Thurman expressed the opinion that if the Sergeant-at-Arms should undertake to arrest and bring in a Senator he would be liable to an action at law.

Mr. Cole's motion was then stated in the form of a direction to the Sergeant-at-Arms to invite the attendance of the absent members.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, moved to substitute the word "enforce" for "invite."

The Vice-President, in accordance with his decision, declined to receive the motion.

Less than a quorum being incompetent to do business, no appeal could be taken from the decision of the Chair, and after further discussion Mr. Cole's motion prevailed by yeas 23, nays 10, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was furnished with a list of the absent Senators and directed by the Vice-President to notify them that their presence was desired.

At six o'clock a vote upon a motion to adjourn showed that a quorum was present.

[The conclusion of this report will be found on the fifth page.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Strong, of Connecticut, presented the memorial of 145 citizens of New-Jersey, praying for a law to prevent further land grants to corporations, and to preserve the public domain to actual settlers.

Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, presented a joint resolution, which was passed unanimously by the Legislature of Indiana, instructing their members of Congress to vote against appropriations for permanent improvements in the City of Washington, and in favor of the removal of the capital. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

BILLS PASSED.

The House passed the bill relative to the taking of depositions *de bene esse* in Courts of the United States; also, the bill for the extension of time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Canal; also the Senate resolution prescribing the oath to be taken by Senator elect Miller, of Georgia.

DUTY ON COAL.

Mr. Schumaker, of New-York asked leave to offer a joint resolution that on and after March 1 the duty on all species of coal be the same as on any other article that is free. Objection was made.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEFENSE.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repair of certain fortifications and other works of defense.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, advocated the striking out of the appropriation for Fort Pulaski, saying that the improvements in the army and in ships-of-war render the present system of coast defenses of comparatively little avail. He hoped that very soon the expenditures for the construction of new forts like those now in existence would be stopped.

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, explained the character of the bill. The Committee on Appropriations thought it was true economy to expend a little more money on a few of the most important works. The Committee had cut down the estimates of the Department fifty per cent.

Mr. Farnsworth replied that the policy of the Engineer Corps was to ask for twice as much as was wanted, so that the estimates being cut down fifty per cent. they would get all they wanted.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, remarked that the Engineer Department said they could get along with one-half of the estimates, and accordingly it was agreed to by the Committee. The appropriation of a fraction over $1,000,000 was certainly a modest sum until we can see what better defenses should be made.

Mr. Farnsworth recognized the necessity of some sort of defense, but saw no necessity for continuing the present kind of fortifications.

Mr. Welker, of Ohio, asked why the Committee had proposed an appropriation for new sites.

Mr. Niblack explained that it was desirable to acquire nine or ten sites, though not for immediate use.

The clause appropriating $150,000 for the purpose was amended, on motion of Mr. Brooks, of New-York, by the addition of a proviso that no contracts of obligations be incurred requiring future expenditures.

Mr. Welker moved to strike out the original section, but his motion was disagreed to, and the bill was passed nearly in the shape it was originally reported.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR HARBORS, RIVERS, &C.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

Mr. Haight, of New-Jersey, offered an amendment appropriating $14,000 for the improvement of Shrewsbury River, in New-Jersey. He charged that New-Jersey had been neglected, having received, altogether, only $30,000, while other States with far less commerce had been lavishly provided for. The amendment was agreed to.

Various other amendments were offered and discussed, and some of them rejected.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, of the Committee on Commerce, said it was a very thankless duty to oppose appeals for the relief of particular places. It was impossible for the Committee to comply with every man's wishes, and the House could not expect the bill to pass the Senate with an aggregate sum to meet all desires. The Committee had given the subject their best attention. For himself, he would confine improvements to the great harbors of commerce and navigation, but as no bill could be carried without a general distribution, the Committee had made the best practicable allotment for every man's district.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, remarked that the bill had come from the Committee on Commerce to the Committee on Appropriations. In reviewing it, and while desiring to make some changes, yet they saw at once, if the House did not put confidence in the Committee on Commerce, it would be utterly impossible to perfect the bill. If the House should make a considerable innovation on the report of the Committee on Commerce, the result would be one of two things. First, the failure of the bill here, or the loading it with amendments to such an extent that no one here would take the responsibility of voting for it. And he submitted whether four million dollars in the aggregate was not all that could be voted now for such improvements.

Debate took place, involving the character of the bill, and an amendment offered by Mr. Strickland, of Michigan.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, in the course of his remarks, said that many of these appropriations were more for the purpose of enhancing the character of property than the promotion of commerce.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, replied, maintaining that the Committee had endeavored to make the best possible distribution for the general good.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, said that only about one-fourth of the entire sum was for the South. It looked to him as if this bill was for the improvement of one section—the North to the exclusion of the South.

Mr. Boles, of Arkansas, offered an amendment for the improvement of the Arkansas rivers.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, objected, saying that Arkansas had not been reached.

Mr. Boots, of Arkansas, replied that Arkansas never would be reached, and Mr. Potter responded "and never ought to be reached."

Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, suggested a substitute, appropriating $25,000 for the improvement of the Washitaw River, Arkansas, which Mr. Boles accepted.

Mr. Rogers said there was on this river from five to ten millions of commerce annually.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 71, nays 47.

After several hours spent in offering and debating amendments proposing appropriations for various rivers and harbors not included in the bill, Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin, in order to stop further debate or propositions, moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill. Agreed to—yeas 149, nays 39.

EVENING SESSION—OH, NO!

Mr. Dawes moved to have an evening session for the consideration of the Sundry Civil Service bill.

Several members—Oh, no!

The motion was rejected, and the House, at 5 o'clock adjourned.

The Neptune Case—Condition of the Injured Seamen.

Commissioner Shields was unable to proceed with the examination in the case of Capt. Peabody and his two mates, who are charged with cruelty toward the colored seamen under their command, in consequence of the inability of the Government witnesses to leave the hospital in order to give their evidence. Assistant District-Attorney De Kay asked for an adjournment until the 18th proximo, but Mr. Andrews, counsel for the accused, opposed the motion, and expressed the hope that the examination would be continued at an early day. Dr. Metcalf, who has charge of the injured sailors, testified that two of them—Miles and Albury—could not be present, as amputations might be necessary in their case, their feet and hands being badly frozen. After hearing the latter statement, the Commissioner adjourned the examination until Saturday next, with the understanding that the testimony of the seamen could be taken at the hospital, if they were unable to attend at that time.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

Louisville is boasting of its two [illegible]. Illinois has four watch factories, [illegible] is to have one more.

Robert Toombs is advertised to lecture in Atlanta, Ga., on "Magna Charta."

Gen. Bankhead, recently in command at Fort Wallace, is on his way to Texas to take the place of Major-Gen. J. J. Reynolds.

The roll of membership of the Mobile Board of Trade now comprises 300 names, which is more than ever before.

President Edward Parrish, of Swarthmore (Friends) College, in Delaware County, Penn., has resigned.

Boston dealers in ready-made clothing paid out last year about $3,000,000 for labor in Maine and New-Hampshire.

Hon. H. V. M. Miller seems to be devoting the leisure time he has in such profusion, to franking Proctor Knott's amusing speech on Duluth to his friends in Georgia.

Pennsylvania thinks it can claim the Democratic nomination for President, and presents the names of Gen. Hancock and Chief-Justice Thompson.

Dr. John W. Knight, one of the oldest and most successful and distinguished physicians in the South-west, died in Louisville, Ky., on Saturday night.

At an auction sale in Columbus, Ga., a day or two ago, $1,755 of Confederate notes were sold for $1, and $10,300 of Confederate four per cent. certificates for the same sum.

Hon. Charles Gray, of Herkimer, a leading lawyer, and well known for many years as an able and conscientious Judge, died on Tuesday at the age of seventy-four years.

The French citizens of San Francisco have sent about $160,000 to their suffering native land since the war began, and are not yet weary in well-doing.

A young married couple, stopping at an Indianapolis hotel, blew out the gas. An Irish porter, attracted by the odor, saved their lives, and the happy bridegroom gave him a dollar.

The Manitoba correspondents who a little while ago poisoned Riel to death, now assert that he is alive and hearty, but very poor, and dependent upon a party of French half-breeds for supplies.

A Philadelphia paper maliciously accuses a contemporary of cutting off the whiskers in the picture which once did service as a portrait of Dickens, and publishing it as a true portrait of Hanlon, the murderer.

A Vermont child, nine months old, cannot walk but can talk, and says distinctly when his father comes in, "Come, Alvin, take the baby;" or, if a stranger has been present, asks "Who was that man?"

Hon. Julius Vogel, Minister of Finance and Postmaster-General of New-Zealand, accompanied by his private Secretary and a party of six, reached Chicago on Saturday on their way East.

Four of the assistant doorkeepers and two other subordinate officers of the Indiana House of Representatives, cannot write their names. They are Democrats and were appointed by Democrats.

Southern Conservative and Democratic politicians still cherish the hope of success in their effort to bring out Gov. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, as an independent candidate for the Presidency.

The Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Sciences and Letters, which was organized about a year ago, has just held its first annual meeting at the State Capitol in Madison. The several unions were largely attended, and the meeting, as a whole, was a decided success.

A State labor convention of about thirty delegates was held in New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday. It adopted a platform, appointed a State Committee, and put on record its demand that class legislation, solely in the interest of capital, shall cease.

Hon. David Manning Camp, formerly a prominent Vermont politician, died, at his residence in Derby, on the 20th inst., aged eighty-three years. He served for many years in the Legislature, and for five years was Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

The tornado on Friday which blew down twenty-two houses in Helena, Ark., in less than fifteen minutes, utterly demolished a large store and warehouse opposite that city, which belonged to Gov. Alcorn, of Mississippi, and was valued at $25,000. Gov. Alcorn has suffered numerous losses by fire recently.

The Republic of San Salvador has instructed its Consul in San Francisco to take away the papers of any vessel sailing under its colors found carrying coolies. The other Central and South American Consuls there have received similar instructions from their Governments.

Judge Plantz, of Florida, has decided that the State law providing for the licensing of a limited number of stevedores in each part of the State is unconstitutional, "because it abridges the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, which is prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment."

Jeff. Davis has written a letter to a barber in Wilmington, N. C., who was once one of his household servants, abounding in kind expressions of interest in his welfare, and concluding with the assurance that he will pass through the city some time in April next, and will meet him in person.

An expectant bride, who awaited in Rome, Oneida County, her Syracuse lover, received, after the church was opened and her friends had begun to assemble, a letter from him declaring that the ceremony must be indefinitely postponed. Her brother has gone for that delinquent Syracuse lover, filled with wrath and armed for the fray.

A member of the St. Louis Academy of Science read a paper on earthquakes, at their last meeting, in which he maintained that the disturbances are produced by electric currents circulating through the earth, which, accumulating at various points, produce heat and chemical action; and that they occur at intervals of about ten years.

The American Philological Association will hold its third annual meeting in New-Haven, in July, commencing on the afternoon of the 25th. Persons intending to read papers are requested to notify the Secretary of the Local Committee, Mr. A. Van Name, of New-Haven, at as early a date as convenient, and those intending to be present to notify him not later than July 1.

Ex-Gov. William C. Gibbs, of Rhode Island, whose death has just been announced, was a Democrat, but that did not prevent him from taking an active part in the Dorr rebellion, on the law-and-order side, and he is reputed to have led the troop of horse which closely pursued the fugitive Dorr several miles into Connecticut. During the late rebellion he steadfastly supported the Government, and sent several sons into the Union Army. Two or three of his sons still remain in the United States service, and three are merchants in California.

The new temperance movement in Massachusetts, based upon moral and religious grounds, seems to have been successfully inaugurated at the Convention, in Boston, on Wednesday. The *Journal* says that the Convention was well attended by gentlemen from different sections of the State, including a large number of elderly men, who were active participants in the Washingtonian Reform of thirty years ago. The proceedings were marked by earnestness and enthusiasm, and resulted in the formation of a State Society, with William B. Spooner, Esq., as its President. The pledge calls for total abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquors, including wines, cider and malt liquors as a beverage, and from their manufacture or sale; and the Society relies wholly upon moral and religious means for its success.

The citizens of Montreal are contributing to the French Relief Fund, and in commending the movement the *Gazette* of that city says: "No city on this continent, none out of France itself in the Old World, is drawn by more special claims to sympathy with France than the commercial capital of her once proudest colony. Time and change have not weakened the ties of love which bind the inhabitants of this Province of French descent to the fair land of their fathers, nor can we for a moment suppose that this affectionate remembrance of ancestral relations is at all likely to interfere with present attachment to a considerate and indulgent Government."

COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS.

A Slight Breeze About the Appropriation of the Gouverneur-Street Pier.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday afternoon. A petition from Livermore, Fox & Co., for permission to erect a shed on Pier No. 36 North River, was granted. Also that of John Starin, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, for a freight-house at Pier No. 5 North River. It was resolved that the latter Company be notified that no more hay must be stored on the pier. The application of Abiel Abbott, agent of the Electric line of steamers, for permission to erect a shed on the bulkhead at the south side of Pier No. 8 North River, was denied. The dumping-boards at the foot of Eighth-street and foot of Twenty-first-street, North River, were ordered repaired for the use of the Street-cleaning Contractor. The forges on Pier No. 45 North River, and Pier No. 4 North River, were ordered removed by the 1st of April. The Superintendent was ordered to see that the nuisance complained of by the Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association, at Pier No. 27 East River, be removed. The shed on the bulkhead adjoining Pier No. 28 North River, owned by Cornelius Stokes, was ordered removed by the 4th of March. Contracts for pile-drivers were ordered entered into with John Dunn and Edgar W. Youmans. The Auditing Committee reported total expenses for the month of $11,100 26, the principal items of which were $[illegible] for [illegible] and $1,312 50 for stone.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund reported that they had assigned the slip at the foot of Gouverneur-street, which is one of the finest on the East River, to the Street-cleaning Contractor. This statement provoked a little debate, in which Commissioners Henry, Agnew and Smith took part. Commissioner Agnew expressed his regret at this action of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, as this pier was one of the finest in the City, and thought that if another pier had been selected it would have been far better. He recommended that whatever was done about the matter be done quickly, because the Roosevelt-street pier had been taken by the East River Bridge Company who wanted to go to work at once and place their caisson for the western foundation of the bridge. Commissioner Henry was surprised at the Street Contractor, Brown, going to the Sinking Fund Commissioners, inasmuch as he had only a few days ago called upon the Dock Commissioners with the same object. He also wondered at the action of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, as if they could take this pier they could take any dock they chose, and thus virtually assume the powers of the Dock Commissioners. He thought there was a legal question involved in this which should be inquired into. Commissioner Wood offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Board and Commissioner Henry be appointed a committee to see the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and explain the necessity which exists for maintaining Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Gouverneur-street, and the slips adjacent, exclusively for the facilities of the trade of New-York.

The application of John Forrester, for a small house on the bulkhead at Pier No. 2 East River, was denied.

A report was made of the damage which had been done to Piers Nos. 12, 13, 37, 40, 57 and 59 East River, by the ice, by which it is appeared that Piers Nos. 12 and 13 were so greatly damaged as to require rebuilding. The Commissioners went into Executive session and adjourned.

The New-Hamburg Disaster—A Recommendation from the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer made a presentment to Judge Sutherland, yesterday, in relation to the running of trains upon the railroads of the State, to which their attention had been forcibly drawn by the recent calamity at New-Hamburg. It is as follows:

Our attention has been called to the state of the law in regard to the running of trains upon the railroads of this State, by the recent calamity upon the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroad, at New-Hamburg. The public interests require additional legislation to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters. It is well known that with the traveling public, speed in railroad travel is the great desideratum, with very little thought of safety. That road is most popular which makes the best and fastest time. It is only when the public are suddenly confronted by an accidental and serious loss of life that any attention is paid to such legislation as will [illegible] if not prevent any similar occurrences in the future. How this can be done is the question. The Norwalk disaster, a few years ago, in the State of Connecticut, gave rise to legislation in that State, which resulted in an enactment requiring the full stop of all trains running upon the roads of that State before passing over any bridge exceeding a certain length. In view of this legislation, and safety to the traveling public requiring, therefore, and the recent terrible disaster, the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this County recommend that the Legislature now in session enact a law under severe penalties requiring every railroad train, whether passenger or freight, to come to a full stop within 200 feet of, and before crossing upon any bridge having a draw, or any other bridge having a span of more than 100 feet, fully believing that the enforcement of such a law would have prevented the late collision at New-Hamburg, and its enactment will make it impossible for such another accident to occur. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. SMITH, Foreman.
LUTHER R. BUELL, Secretary.

The Jury in another presentment, while speaking in high terms of the management of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in the conduct of the public institutions under their care on Blackwell's Island and in the City, recommended the enlargement of the City Prison for the better accommodations of the prisoners immured within its walls.

Government Suit for Gross Alleged Fraudulent Importation of Sugar.

The suit brought by the Government before Judge Blatchford, at the United States District Court, for the recovery of $400,000, the value of a large quantity of alleged contraband sugar, was continued yesterday. It is claimed by the District-Attorney that Messrs. Wm. G. Weld, Richard Baker, Jr., Geo. W. Weld, and Frederick W. Baker, doing business as sugar merchants in this City, under the partnership name of Weld & Co., imported 3,383,434 pounds of sugar into this port from Manila, by the ship *Franklin*, on the 10th of October, 1866, and that, by means of bribing the weighers, they had the cargo entered at the Custom-house as only 2,175,844 pounds.

A considerable amount of evidence was taken in the case yesterday, after which it was adjourned until to-day. District-Attorney Davis and Mr. Simons, his assistant, appeared for the Government, and Messrs. Webster and Craig for the defendants.

The German Carnival Season—More Balls.

The carnival season which, among the German societies in this City, has been in full blast during the week, continues an all-absorbing topic among our German fellow-citizens. Last evening some half a dozen *bals masques* came off in different parts of the City, in splendidly decorated ball-rooms, fitted out in all the paraphernalia of Comus and the "mad Prince," in whose honor these exuberant festivities are arranged, and still more are to follow. The Sing Academie, an enterprising musical organization, composed of a male and female chorus, was engaged last night in a masquerade soiree at the Germania Assembly Rooms, which was fully enjoyed. The affair was arranged with artistic skill, and a series of droll exercises were passed through, which excited the mirth and hilarity of the gay assemblage. The Society Laetitia, a similar organization, held forth at Dramatic Hall, in Houston-street, and was also engaged for the occasion to do homage to the imaginary Prince, who at this time is supposed to rule. The *bal masque* at the Harmonie rooms, of the humorous society "Gambrinia," whose members do homage to the above-named old god of the "civilizing barley juice," was an equally funny and exhilarating affair, which was fully enjoyed by all participating. The vocal society, Hessenbund, gave a masquerade at the National Assembly Rooms, in West Forty-fourth-street, last night, which was principally patronized by the German society of the upper part of this City.

The Greenthal Bribery Case—Affidavits on Both Sides.

In the suit of Edward Lawrence against Abraham Greenthal, in which an order of arrest was granted against the defendant, the motion to discharge from arrest or admit to bail has been postponed until Monday next, when it will come up in the Supreme Court, Chambers. It will be remembered, as already published in the columns of the Times, that it was charged by plaintiff that the defendant obtained from him $8,000 to procure his release from civil arrest, $1,500 of which defendant claimed to have used for the purchase of the General Term of the Supreme Court, composed of Judges Ingraham, Barnard, and Cardozo. This latter statement of defendant plaintiff claimed to have been false, and alleging, therefore, that this money was obtained from him by defendant under false pretenses, he procured his arrest under a civil warrant in an action to recover the money. The motion on behalf of the prisoner on Monday to vacate the order of arrest, is to be opposed on behalf of plaintiff. It is understood, by numerous affidavits. Among those affidavits is that on which Greenthal was arrested, and in which Lawrence swears that Greenthal made his acquaintance on board ship, on his way from Europe; that at this port he (Greenthal) procured Lawrence's arrest, because he would not give him $1,000; that he (Lawrence) was placed in Ludlow-street jail, and it was while there Greenthal obtained the money from him which he pretended to have paid to the Judges, and that after getting the money and having Lawrence released, he (Greenthal) advised him to leave the City in order to avoid a second arrest. On the part of Greenthal, it is understood affidavits have been prepared, including one by himself, setting forth that the plaintiff is a fugitive from justice in Prussia, and that this same cause of action was heretofore compromised for $[illegible]. Numerous other affidavits, it is said, have been prepared on both sides, claiming on Lawrence's part that the settlement of the former suit was by misrepresentations on the part of Greenthal; and, on the part of Greenthal, that there was an attempt at subornation of perjury on the other side. Indeed, both parties seem to be rapidly accumulating legal documentary ammunition with which to make it hot for each other on Monday next.

THE RAT KILLERS' VICTORY.

Vain Effort of Mr. Bergh to Have Them Punished—The Case Tried in the Court of General Sessions—A Verdict of "Not Guilty."

John Jennings, Michael Daisey, and about thirty others of the dog and rat fighting fraternity, were, yesterday, arraigned before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, on an indictment charging them with aiding and abetting a dog-fight.

The alleged offense occurred on the 21st of November last, on the premises of the late "Kit" Burns, at No. 273 Water-street. Burns' name also appeared in the indictment, but, as was remarked by the Recorder, "He will not be tried in this Court." Some one in the audience, sotto voce, exclaimed, "No, he has been summoned to answer at another Court, elsewhere." The defendants made up a motley group.

Their ages varied from the teens to the sixties, their countenances wore a dogged expression, and their phrenological developments was unmistakably brutish.

District-Attorney Sullivan opened the case with remarks concerning the majesty of the law. There was no offense, he said, that was so liable to shock the sensibilities, and so calculated to do violence to the morals and peace of the community, as such brutish exhibitions. They tended to the greatest of crimes, even to the shedding of human blood. He could scarcely express his detestation and abhorrence of the crime of cruelty to animals. It was a universal principle, among principled men—it was a true, good and old law, "A merciful man is merciful to his beast." A brutish man lacked in his heart those qualities that tend to make him kind and true to his fellow man. The most detestable of such crimes was cruelty to the poor animals of creation, the inmates of our houses, and those domesticated for our use and comfort.

Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was the first witness placed upon the stand. It seems that in November last he learned that a dog or rat fight was to take place at the premises alluded to. He procured tickets, and sent his officers to the spot. They reconnoitered, and upon their report Police aid was summoned. Capt. Allaire, of the Fourth Precinct, with thirty men, united with Mr. Bergh and his officers. An advance squad, in citizen's dress, first reached the place. The door was locked. One tallismanic rap caused Mrs. Burns to open it a little, when the column entered with a rush, bounded through the bar, and "reading" rooms, (dingy, narrow places,) through a third narrow door into the "exhibition" room. All avenues of escape were closed and the rats, dogs and human brutes present were captured. The audience, numbering thirty-two, were seated on inclined amphitheatrical benches intently gazing upon the "pit," an oblong square inclosure in the centre of the apartment. The air was stifling hot, and the company were in a melting mood. Jennings was on one knee, prize-ring style, in the sawdust of the pit. Opposite him was Kit Burns in the same attitude. Both were stripped to the shirts and pantaloons. Between them were two dogs, with their fang-like teeth locked into each other's flesh. They were snarling and growling, and their eyes blazed with ferocity. The officers sprung into the pit, and seizing the dogs by the legs and tails, vainly endeavored to part them. Jennings becoming pugnacious was also seized and disposed of. Daisy, having a pup in his arms, was likewise taken in hand. Although the dogs were lifted up, their heads laid upon the rail of the pit, and pulled, it was impossible to part them until clubs were thrust into their mouths. They were weltering in gore, and the sides of the pit (three feet in height) were bedaubed with blood. Mr. Bergh was one of the first to enter the den, and ordered a cage containing 150 rats to be taken away. Subsequently it was thrown into the river.

Mr. Archibald H. Campbell, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was one of the first to enter, and saw Burns, Jennings, and the dogs in the pit, as before described.

Officer Young, of the same Society, deposed that he entered some twenty minutes in advance of the Police, and saw Kit Burns throw a dog in the pit, and witnessed the fight for fifteen minutes; 175 rats had been killed previously. Jennings and his attorney insisted that there was no dog-fight until a "purp" broke loose, sprang into the pit, was seized by the rat-dog, and hence the "accidental" battle, just as the Police charged upon them. It was an exhibition for any "gentleman" who paid his quarter, got his ticket, walked in to see a dog kill rats. Jennings got up the show to help earn an "honest living."

The Recorder held that the statute was not free from difficulty. But it was law. His opinion was that rats and mice were vermin, and why should not cats as well as dogs be interdicted from killing them? He then charged the jury, who, after a tedious incarceration in the retiring-room, returned a verdict of not guilty. The hosts of friends of the prisoners present were exhilarated over this result, and "Order in the Court" was promptly called by the officers. All the accused were discharged, and hurried down to Water-street for a jubilee and refreshments.

Bright Days Abroad—Lecture by Rev. Dr. Woodruff.

The lecture delivered on Wednesday evening by Rev. Dr. Woodruff in the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-street, attracted an audience of fair proportions. The lecture was a description of a tour made by the reverend gentleman through Europe and the East. Commencing with his departure from New-York and the adventures of an ocean voyage, he carried his hearers with him through Ireland and Great Britain, to France and the countries of the Continent, and thence to the Holy Land. Mentioning the features which in each country were to him more particularly striking, and interspersing his narrative with anecdotes illustrative of national peculiarities, the lecturer said: Every one who knows how can have bright days at home, and yet six months in other lands fill the soul with a poetry of beauty and pleasure and give to a sensitive heart wealth which no thief can break through and steal. The reverend gentleman then continued with a description of the voyage and events of the passage across the Atlantic, giving a humorous description of the horrors of sea-sickness, which could better be felt than told—beginning with a sharp vibration of the liver, then a twisting of the kidneys and a wrenching of the spine till one feels as though he had swallowed a volcano. Having crossed the ocean, that great highway of God, he gave a brief summary of the glories of the Bay of Queenstown, surpassed by but one other, that of Naples; from thence among the Irish peasantry, enlarging upon their abject condition, and contrasting them with the poor of his native land. The Groves of Blarney were visited next, and Blarney Castle, four hundred years old, and then to the Lakes of Killarney, giving a brief outline of their beauties. Now on to Scotland among the Highlands—Scottish character and Scottish scenery were depicted in true colors. The Scotchman differs widely from the Irish. He is honest but caustic, too honest to be polite; honesty is an excellent thing in its way, and I like it well, but I like better the warm gush of a loving heart. A morning was spent at Loch Lomond and a short space of time at Loch Katrine—mirrors reflecting rugged islands. Then on to classic Edinboro' and to the grave of Burns. England next passed in review—London, of vast extent. He thought he had seen cities before, but never had. He compared London with New-York, and the churches of the former city with those of the latter. The architecture of St. Paul's was grand and overpowering. Nothing in his own country could compare with the great London Cathedral. He described the parks and gardens of the great city. Told of a visit to Windsor Castle, and gave sketches of the English peasantry. Oxford's classic halls, and a visit to the rooms of John Wesley, whom all England respected. Spurgeon's church and that great man were criticised, and many traits of English character and pleasing views of English scenery, were admirably depicted. The Isle of Wight, next to Paradise, was the word of the learned lecturer. France, in a state of war, was necessarily neglected, and the traveler but passed through Italy and Imperial Rome—Switzerland, where Lake Lucerne was gloried in—Austria and Greece, and then on to Jerusalem—Palestine, the Holy Land. The poor appearance of the towns through which he passed was a disappointment to him. Lebanon, however, was beautiful to him, and the Valley of Lebanon, in its beauty and historic interest, made most solemn impression. Glancing over the chief points of interest pertaining to the Mount of Olives—Mount Elias, where Elias slept under the juniper tree when flying from Jezebel—the Vale of Jehoshaphat, Bethlehem, and other places of immortal fame as trodden once by our Lord; the lecturer returned to give in conclusion a few remarks on the Rhine, the sweetest of rivers—its banks overhung with vineyards and gardens and orchards, that make the soul intoxicated with the glories of nature. A lecture descriptive of so many places must of necessity be brief in its allusions to each. The reverend lecturer, however, imparted to his hearers a fund of information, and closed a lecture which will be remembered with pleasure by all of his audience.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The following is the Court of Appeals day Calendar for Feb. 24: Nos. 156, 155, 160, 158, 174, 176, 177, 179.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday next.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Short Causes.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Yard vs. Bunsen.	122	Whitney vs. Cairo and Fulton R. R. Co.
[illegible]	Rowe vs. Rowe.		
[illegible]	Loesen vs. Mathews.		

COMMON PLEAS.

Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
808	Barneveille vs. Frank	887	Frank vs. Lippmann.
912	Bernhard vs. Lilien.	1035	Cole vs. Rogers.
1016	Howell vs. Kidd.	1041	Halligan vs. Briggs
960	Hennessey vs. Empire Fire Ex. Co.	1032	Ochs vs. Leland.
[illegible]	Reddig vs. Hayward	1033	Herzig vs. Lambert.
1007	White vs. Lambrecht	1034	Bleakopp vs. Murray
[illegible]	Brigham vs. Eaton.	980	Purcell vs. Thorp.
[illegible]	Byre vs. Black.	[illegible]	O'Donnell vs. Baker.
		[illegible]	Murray vs. Smith.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 12 M.

[illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

[illegible]

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

[illegible]

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 23.

By Judge Barnard.

The National City Bank vs. Joseph Schechter et al.; Charles G. Eichner et al. vs. John M. Doubleday et al.; motions denied.

George B. Warren, &c., vs. F. W. Smith, &c.; motion granted.

O'Donnell vs. Kehoe et al.; injunction dissolved.

By Judge Brady.

Bradley vs. Sheehy; judgment opened to allow the defendant to appear and answer, &c.

By Judge Cardozo.

O'Donnell vs. Kehoe; injunction dissolved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 23.

By Judge Freedman.

Daniel S. Riddle vs. A. B. Lazarre; order granted.

Richard M. Lundy vs. William Hoffman; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Herman Fowler vs. Charles H. Hawkes; Chandler H. Fiske vs. Anson C. Burr et al.; orders granted.

Richard M. Lundy vs. William Hoffman et al.; motion granted, with $10 costs.

William A. [illegible] vs. Eunice F. [illegible]; referee's report confirmed; judgment of divorce granted.

Bebling vs. Geo. D. Chapman; motion denied with $10 costs to abide the event.

Asher Bijon vs. Solomon Rapp; motion denied with $10 costs.

Lavinia C. H. Dempsey vs. James D. Hall; motion granted upon payment of a trial fee, witnesses' fees for February Term, $10 costs for opposing this motion.

John S. Simonson vs. Thomas Hargraves; John R. Tallman vs. George Wilkes; Gabriel Zabriskie vs. John C. Lyon; Moses Hutzelmann vs. Jacob Stasser; Ira C. Gardner vs. Virginia C. Burke; Esther A. Gardner vs. Virginia C. Burke; orders granted.

S. M. Warburton Governeur vs. A. B. Steinberger et al.; order overruling demurrer.

Mary E. Jones vs. John R. Jones; motion granted.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Jane F. Halstead vs. David P. Halstead; see opinion.

Henry T. Vanderhoof vs. Henry A. Patterson; see opinion.

In the matter of H. E. Talmadge; see order.

By Judge Jones.

Talmadge vs. White; memorandum for counsel as to settlement of case; papers with Clerk. White vs. Talmadge; same; papers with Clerk. Belmont vs. Ponnert; findings signed and filed.

By Judge Spencer.

Strong vs. Woodward Steam Pump Company; settlement of case.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 23.

By Judge Van Brunt.

O'Donnell vs. Pawson.—When a proper case is submitted for settlement, I will settle it. The [illegible]

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Goldschmidt vs. Morris; order to be modified by directing appeal to be heard at March Term.

Benedict vs. National Bank of Commonwealth; see memorandum with papers.

By Judge Robinson.

Marcotte vs. Roslyn; motion to strike out answer as sham, and for judgment, granted, with $10 costs.

MARINE COURT—PART I.—FEB. 23.

By Judge Joachimsen.

McKwan vs. Palmer; referred to Michael J. Cody.

Hurlbert vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; referred to F. O. Wilcox.

Hoffman vs. Hornstein; action for goods sold and delivered; judgment for plaintiff, $63 and costs.

Burke vs. O'Connell; action for money loaned; judgment for plaintiff, $757 72, costs and $25 allowance.

Rogers vs. Jordan; action for damages for dispossession; judgment for plaintiff, damages $10, and for defendant for costs.

Faure vs. Gassaux; action on contract; judgment for plaintiff, $67 and costs.

Demarest vs. Aspinwall; action on contract; still on.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—FEB. 23.

Before Judge Sutherland and a Jury.

THE HOGAN WILL CASE.

Hatch vs. Lanquet.—This case, already noticed in the TIMES, was continued yesterday. Almost the entire session of the Court was consumed in reading and submitting in evidence letters to Mrs. Hatch, the plaintiff, from her mother, showing the relations between them to be at that time (1865) harmonious and affectionate, and such as should exist between mother and daughter.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 23.

Before Judge Barnard.

PRACTICE—EXAMINATION OF PARTY BEFORE TRIAL—WHAT THE AFFIDAVIT MUST CONTAIN.

Ward vs. Ackerman.—The defendant undertook to have the plaintiff examined before trial, under section 391 of the Code, by a summons and an order of the Court obtained on an affidavit, showing the nature of the action in the same manner as was formerly held sufficient in this Court. Plaintiff objected, because the application did not disclose on affidavit the nature of the discovery sought, and how the same is necessary to enable the defendant to prove his defense upon the trial, and how the matter sought for is material in aid of his defense, as required by the new twenty-first rule of the Court, and claimed that a mere allegation in the affidavit that such examination is necessary is not sufficient.

The Court sustained the objection, and gave the defendants leave to amend so as to comply with the rules, and to serve the papers as amended.

R. S. Guernsey for plaintiff; T. C. Buckley for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—FEB. 23.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

STAGE-DRIVERS, REIN UP YOUR HORSES—$1,300 FOR INJURIES TO A BOY.

Allen D. Brody, by his Guardian, vs. Samuel W. Andrews, &c.—Suit was brought in this case to recover damages by plaintiff, against the defendant, as proprietor of the Fifth-avenue line of stages, for injuries alleged to have been sustained through the carelessness of a stage-driver in the employ of defendant. The boy's testimony was, that he was slowly crossing Fifth-avenue, at the corner of Seventeenth-street; that at the same time the stage of defendant was approaching, and as it neared the plaintiff, the driver suddenly pulled up his horses and brought them to a stop, and then turning to look into the stage, let the lines drop on the horses, when they suddenly started again, ran over the boy, and inflicted serious injuries, from which he still suffers. The driver contended that the boy ran against the horses himself, but in other respects did not seriously contradict the plaintiff's testimony. The amount sued for was $5,000; the jury awarded $1,300.

William A. Coursen for plaintiff; E. Moore for defendants.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Gilbert.

WAR BETWEEN BOOK PUBLISHERS—SWINTON'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES THE APPLE OF DISCORD.

Alfred J. Barnes et al. vs. Wm. Swinton, Henry Ivison et al.—The plaintiffs are publishers in New-York, doing business under the name of A. S. Barnes & Co., and the defendants, Swinton excepted, are engaged in the same business. The plaintiffs allege that the defendant, Swinton, is the author of a school history of the United States, and that on the 12th of July, 1870, they entered into an agreement with him for its publication, he to receive 10 per cent. on the sales on the wholesale price of the work, provided it was adopted as a text-book in the public schools in the State of California. They further allege that they took measures to have the necessary resolution passed for the adoption of the work by the Board of Education of that State, and that as a result of their efforts the work was adopted. After the making of the contract the plaintiffs advertised the work extensively in newspapers and other periodicals all over the United States. On the 28th of July, 1870, Swinton came to New-York, and some conversation was had between him and Mr. A. S. Barnes as to the mechanical execution of the work, which showed, as Swinton claims, an irreconcilable divergence of opinion upon that subject. On the 15th of August Mr. Swinton notified the plaintiffs that he closed all negotiations with them in regard to the publication of his work. The plaintiffs wrote to Mr. Swinton thereupon asking him to reconsider this conclusion, but received no answer from him that he had entered into contract with Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. for the publication. On the 24th of August A. S. Barnes & Co. notified the other firm that they had not released Mr. Swinton from his contract, and should hold him to it. Plaintiffs ask that Swinton be ordered and decreed to deliver to them his manuscript according to his contract, that the contract be specifically performed, that the defendant Swinton be enjoined from entering into further contract for the publication of the book, and that the defendants Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. be enjoined from publishing the book.

The case came up on a demurrer to the complaint yesterday morning, on the ground that it did not state grounds to constitute a cause of action. The Court, however, overruled the objection, and ordered the defendants to answer within twenty days.

Sewell & Pierce for plaintiffs; Jordan, Hinsdale & Mellen for Swinton; Charles N. Judson for the other defendants.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 23.

Before Judge Curtis.

THE RIGHT OF THE ROAD.

John D. Losie vs. Charles E. Bulkley.—This is an action by plaintiff to recover from defendant $1,000 damages for injuries to his (plaintiff's) horse by defendant's wagon. It appeared from the testimony that both parties are the owners of fast roadsters, and on the afternoon of the 26th of September last were driving up Sixth-avenue on their way to Central Park. Plaintiff was in front and each was accompanied by a lady. The defendant attempted to pass plaintiff, who was going at a slow pace, and in doing so the wheel of defendant's wagon or else the shaft struck plaintiff's horse in the shoulder and inflicted the injuries complained of. There was much conflict of testimony both as to the extent of injury to plaintiff's horse and the party to whom the negligence which caused the injury was properly attributable. On behalf of plaintiff it was contended that he was not bound to look back; that if defendant essayed to pass plaintiff he was bound to do so without inflicting on him or his team any injury, and that at the time the whole left side of the street was clear, and he could have passed there without injury. On the part of defendant, it was contended that he did exercise due caution, that he was prevented from passing on the other side by the presence of a baker's wagon, and that the injury, such as it was, was occasioned by plaintiff's horse "shying" against the wheel of defendant's wagon as he passed.

Judge CURTIS reserved his decision.

Chauncey Shaffer for plaintiff; G. W. Cotterill for defendant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 23.

Before Judge Joachimsen and a Jury.

NEW COURT-HOUSE DUE BILLS.

John Burke vs. Michael O'Connell.—The plaintiff, a step-son of defendant, states that both of them were at work on the new County Court-house, that the due bills in which defendant was paid were selling at a discount of twenty-five per cent. in the market, and this defendant, not wishing to lose, asked plaintiff to advance him the money, which he did, and handing it over to his mother at defendant's request for the family support. When the time of payment of these due bills arrived plaintiff handed them back to the defendant for the purpose of having them cashed, and on demanding the money received for them afterward, was told by defendant to go to the seventeen devils and get it. Defendant denies that any money was advanced on these due bills by plaintiff, and claims that they belonged entirely to him. The wife, in this case, sustained her son against her husband.

Judgment for plaintiff for $757, costs, and $25 allowance.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Theodore J. Johnson was yesterday arraigned before Recorder HACKETT, at the Court of General Sessions, indicted for burglary. The tailoring establishment of J. LEITHEAD, No. 402 West Fifteenth-street, was entered and $204 worth of clothing stolen.

At 2 A. M. a man named Ennis was arrested at the door of No. 142 West Nineteenth-street, and a bundle containing a part of the plunder was found in his possession. At 6 A. M. the prisoner was found asleep at the before-mentioned house, and the remainder of the booty was discovered on his bed. The accused said he was innocent, and that Ennis (who has been sentenced to the State Prison for the term of four years and six months) left the goods where they were found. Warden Stacom, of the City Prison, and other witnesses testified as to Johnson's good reputation. He was acquitted.

A Mrs. Walker, of No. 12 Laight-street, ninety years of age, testified that she had $250 on deposit at the Union Dime Savings Bank; one day her daughter, Harriet Perkins, took the bank-book, and, assuming that she was the depositor, drew $60.

Harriet deposed that the deposit was the joint result of their earnings. She was acquitted.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

ACTION FOR A LIMITED DIVORCE.

Josephine A. Oram vs. Charles Oram.—The parties to this action are both young people who were married about three years ago, but who finding life rather unpleasant together, determined in September last to live apart. The action is for a limited divorce, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. A claim is also made for the support of plaintiff and her anticipated offspring. Considerable evidence was taken on behalf of the lady to show that she had been knocked and cuffed in a manner far from agreeable.

On the part of the defense, it was testified that she was in the habit of permitting the defendant to leave home without his breakfast unless he chose to prepare it himself, and that, both by general ill-behavior and the use of a violent tongue, she did all in her power to make his life miserable.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 23.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Feb. 23—P. M.

A less confident movement has been noted in Gold, influenced, in part, by the Treasury decision to promptly commence the prepayment of the accruing March interest on the Ten-forty Loan, without rebate. The speculative inquiry has shown less spirit. The Customs call was exceptionally liberal, having been up to $790,000, making a total of $2,168,000 thus far this week, or equal to $722,666 for each business day. There has been a light export drain, since Tuesday, the actual outflow having been only $230,000, including $225,000, by the *Colorado*, and $5,000 by the *Calabria*. The sales of the day were at 111¼@111⅛, leaving off at the lower figures. The reported light decrease in the specie item of the Bank of England made no impression on the local market. The Foreign Exchanges were quoted rather weaker, on light transactions, on the basis of 109¼@109⅜ for prime sixty-day bills on London. The Treasury offer of a million of Government Gold elicited bids to the amount of $4,805,000 from twenty-one bidders. The award was made of the advertised million at from 111.22@111.30. The Gold Exchange Bank reported clearances of only $17,696,000. The coin balance of the Sub Treasury stood this evening at $95,545,168. The bids for the Government Gold were as follows:

[illegible]

Total ... $4,805,000

And the amounts awarded were as follows:

[illegible]

Total ... $1,000,000

The Public Funds have been further advanced a fraction in price, by the steady increase in the investment purchases which have been well distributed through the list. The floating supply of all issues has been materially reduced. The market closed strong, with an upward tendency. State Bonds have been in more request and generally firmer, the main exception having been the new South Carolina Sixes, which showed weakness throughout. The Railway Mortgages were in fair investment demand, and the more substantial loans buoyant as to price. Central Pacific Sixes closed at 94⅛@94⅜, Union Pacific Sixes at 82¼@82⅜. The Railway and Miscellaneous Share market has exhibited rather more animation, with an advancing tendency in nearly all current values. The Lake Shore and Wabash Stocks were the liveliest on the Railway list. Of the Miscellaneous Shares the great feature was Western Union Telegraph, in which the dealings were unusually extensive at much higher figures, which, however, were not fully maintained in the later transactions. The extremes of the day on this speculative favorite were 49@50¼, and the closing quotation was 49⅜, with a free call noted at this price. The whole market left off quite strong on the basis of our quotations:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 23.

	Tuesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	110⅝	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110¾
American Gold	111⅛	111⅛
Bills on London 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅜	64⅜
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅝	94⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅝	90⅜
Reading Railroad	99⅝	99
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	107⅛
North-west Common	76⅜	80⅜
North-west Preferred	86½	86⅜
Pacific Mail	44	44⅜
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	74⅜
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅝	35⅝
Toledo and Wabash	69⅜	69⅜
Western Telegraph	48⅝	49⅜
Erie	22	22
St. Joseph Common	88⅝	88⅜
Union Pacific	21⅝	22

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23.

Gold receipts	$375,370 00
Gold payments	43,020 57
Gold balance	95,545,168 10
Currency receipts	267,028 30
Currency payments	2,634,333 26
Currency balance	7,269,337 30
Customs	790,000 00

Money has been offered freely to the leading borrowers within the steady range of 4@6 ᵽ cent. on call. The demand has not been equal to the absorption of the available supply, and balances have been quite largely employed in the purchase of the coin-bearing Public Funds. Mercantile credits were in ready currency at 6@7 ᵽ cent. per annum on the better class of names. The City bank exchanges were $85,707,635, and the resulting balances $3,042,330. The Government office closed the day with a currency reserve of $7,269,337.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. F. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101⅜	101⅝
City 6s, New	101⅜	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	116⅝	116⅞
Pennsylvania Central	61⅝	61¾
Reading	49⅝	49
Lehigh Valley	60⅝	60⅜
Catawissa Preferred	39⅝	39⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27⅜
Northern Central	40⅝	40⅜
Lehigh Navigation	45⅝	35⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅝	89⅝

The following shows the comparative earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the second week in February:

1871	$32,774 00
1870	22,962 42
Increase	$10,810 58

The Toronto *Globe* of Feb. 23 makes this comparative exhibit of Canadian exports in 1869 and 1870:

	1869.	1870.
Produce at mines	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Produce of fisheries	3,342,710	[illegible]
Produce of forest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Animals and their produce	9,793,407	12,132,161
Agricultural products	13,163,783	11,475,610
Manufactures	1,765,461	2,122,520
Other articles	280,508	271,962
Ships built at Quebec	1,080,000	728,000
Total produce	$46,322,304	$50,061,192
Coin and bullion	4,315,396	5,002,276
Goods not produce of the Dominion	2,543,851	4,557,559
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports	2,077,463	2,392,590
Grand total of exports	$60,474,781	$73,573,490

This, it will be seen, shows the very gratifying increase upon the whole of upward of thirteen millions of dollars for the year. It is also to be borne in mind that the exports of 1869 were nearly three millions of dollars in excess of 1868, so that we have fully $16,000,000 of increase on this head in the course of two years.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald*, in its annual review of the Petroleum Trade for 1870, supplies the following statistics:

TOTAL PRODUCT OF AMERICA.

[illegible]

TOTAL SHIPMENT FROM THE OIL REGION.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
New-York	1,224,322	1,142,204	1,042,051
Cleveland	1,828,531	1,116,086	915,651
Boston	160,563	145,510	124,975
Philadelphia	425,142	215,152	275,122
Pittsburg	1,132,834	1,009,523	1,114,986
Other points	387,537	309,327	313,037
Total	5,219,129	3,944,308	3,883,222

Total shipment in 1867, bbls. ... 2,958,386

Total shipment in 1866, bbls. ... 2,800,000

The total shipment of refined oil in 1870 was about 420,000 barrels against 352,000 in 1869.

The following is a recapitulation of the exports in 1870. The barrels are rated at forty-three gallons each:

	Barrels
Total quantity of crude	[illegible]
Total quantity of refined	[illegible]
Total quantity of naphtha	134,322
Total	3,259,514
Export in 1869	2,407,258
Increase in 1870	852,256
Export in 1868	2,330,744

Of the export in 1869, there were but 90,000 barrels of Naphtha exported, while in 1870 there were 134,000 barrels, showing an increase of 35,000 barrels. The export of Crude in 1870 fell off about 10,000 barrels. Annexed are the total exports of Crude, Refined, Naphtha, Lubricating Oil, &c., since 1861:

[illegible]

CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD IN 1870.

[illegible]

Or 10 3-10 per cent.

AMOUNTS OF REFINED TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION FROM THE LEADING NORTH GERMAN PORTS.

[illegible]

PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA SINCE 1859.

[illegible]

STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES JAN. 1.

New-York	75,000	85,000	90,000
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	61,000	160,000	108,000
Cleveland	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie, Corry and Buffalo	5,000	5,000	5,000
Pennsylvania oil region	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Virginia oil region	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
On railroads in transit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,130,000

Stock Jan. 1, 1868 ... 707,000

Stock in Canada Jan. 1, 1870 ... [illegible]

Stock in Canada Jan. 1, 1871 ... [illegible]

STOCK IN AMERICA JAN. 1.

	Bbls. 1871.	Bbls. 1870.
In the United States	1,130,000	[illegible]
In Canada	400,000	[illegible]
Total	1,530,000	1,238,000

STOCKS IN THE WORLD JAN. 1.

	1871. bbls.	1870. bbls.
In the United States	1,130,000	878,000
In Canada	400,000	360,000
In and afloat for foreign ports	1,288,000	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	1,890,000

The losses by fire, shipwreck and capture in 1870 were very large, and altogether reached about 235,000 barrels. In this amount are included several cargoes captured by the French, a part of which was burned. More than one-half of the amount was lost and destroyed in the United States by fire.

The *Alta Californian* of Feb. 16 says: The demand for money for duties has been as follows for the week:

Feb. 9	$15,969 35	Feb. 12	$20,782 22
Feb. 10	4,440 39	Feb. 14	28,472 60
Feb. 11	10,339 19	Feb. 15	4,633 01
Total			$84,636 97
Previously			602,527 80
Total			$687,163 97
Last year			819,741 80
Decrease			$132,567 83

The shipments of treasure this week have been comparatively as follows:

	1870.	1871.
New-York, per railroad	$284,434 51	$236,074 86
Previously, per railroad	1,514,121 50	1,324,985 30
Previously, per steamer	3,360,109 08	395,387 17
Total Jan. 1 to Feb. 15	$5,158,665 09	$1,957,000 40

The shipment of gold was $25,000 and silver bars $145,000 by rail this week. The shipment from New-York last week was large, reaching some $1,800,000, a considerable proportion being gold and silver bars. The exports of merchandise this week have been quite light.

The combined exports of Treasure and Merchandise are as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Merchandise	$326,842 00	$62,380 00
Previously	2,094,987 00	1,463,552 00
Total since Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie mercantile account	5,156,665 09	1,957,000 40
Add duties	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total exports	$8,240,722 21	$4,062,106 [illegible]

The detail of the exports is as follows:

	Vessel.	Amount.
To Yokohama	Percy Edwards	$[illegible]
To Tahiti	Ionia	1,424 [illegible]
To Guaymas	George Louis	[illegible]
To Honolulu	Moses Taylor	63,077 [illegible]
To New-Zealand	Moses Taylor	[illegible]
Total		$62,380 00

The stockholders of the Quicksilver Mining Company have chosen the following Board of Directors:

Edwin Hoyt, of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.; Eugene Kelly, of Eugene Kelly & Co.; George W. Butts, of Providence, R. I.; Ernest R. Lake, of August Belmont & Co.; Ludlow Patton, of Ludlow Patton & Co.; Wm. Butler Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; James Low, of Low, Harriman & Co.; James S. Thayer, of New-York; James D. Smith, of Jameson, Smith & Cotting; Thomas W. Pearsall, of New-York; Marshall O. Roberts, of New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1871.

The SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY have an established character which renders them especially desirable for investments.

They are based on one of the most important and valuable railroad lines in the world, fully completed, amply equipped, and already earning large revenues, which must increase enormously with the growth of the country it traverses and the development of trade with Japan, China and Australia, a large portion of which must find its way across the American Continent.

Holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS (which are liable to be funded at a lower rate of interest within a short time) may exchange them for CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, bearing the same rate of interest, and save from 15 to 18 per cent. for reinvestment, while their security remains as reliable as before.

They are dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange and at several of the more important Bourses of Europe. We have introduced them into our regular business upon the same basis as Government Bonds, and buy and sell them as freely at current market rates, and are prepared to furnish them to investors or others at daily quotations.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in Miscellaneous Securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits, subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business. FISK & HATCH.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Chartered by the State. Paid up capital, $1,000,000. Deposits over $6,000,000. This Company has removed to its new and very spacious banking-rooms, at Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-street. While, by its charter, it cannot discount business paper, its large means enables it at all times to accommodate its customers with money to any reasonable extent upon first-class securities. It has fitted up separate and commodious rooms for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, and invites all parties who desire interest upon money, subject to check at sight, and a thoroughly safe and convenient depository, to call and examine the advantages it offers.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TO BROKERS.—Wanted, a position as bookkeeper or cashier in a stock or gold house, by a young man thoroughly posted in the business; best of references given. Address W. L. J., Box No. 121 Post-office.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Colorado*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bbls. Pork, 238 boxes Bacon, 780 boxes Cheese, 2,696 bales Cotton, [illegible] bushels Corn, 7,800 bushels Wheat.

[illegible]

ASHES—Pots continue quiet, but firm, at [illegible].

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in request at [illegible].

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been less animated, owing, partly to the interference of the holiday. Seasonable work has been in moderate supply and not pressed for sale. Values have been quoted generally firm.

BRICKS—The inquiry has been moderate for the leading kinds within our previous range.

CANDLES—The market has been, without change of moment, trade having been confined to job lots at old figures.

CEMENT—Has been steady in price, and in moderate demand.

COAL—[illegible]

COCOA—[illegible]

COFFEE—Rio has been firm, but quiet, in the local market. [illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	13	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14½	14½
Low Middling	14⅝	14⅝	15	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝
Good Middling	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	16

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

[illegible]

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been generally in limited request at about former figures.

FEATHERS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been steady, but rather inactive. Offerings moderate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been depressed and lower, influenced by the less favorable Liverpool telegrams, and, to some extent, by the reported increase in the arrivals [illegible]

[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet, since our last, at unchanged prices.

HAY—[illegible]

HEMP—Holders have been firm in their views as to price, but there has been less call for most kinds.

HIDES—Have been rather slow of sale, as buyers have been unwilling to purchase freely at asking prices for prime stock, which has been offered very sparingly.

HOPS—All kinds have been in moderate request since our last at irregular prices, within the range of [illegible]

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been in rather more general demand, and quoted firm in price, with comparatively light offerings of stock.

LEATHER—The movement has been on a restricted scale, though in most instances the advantage as to price has been in favor of buyers.

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—Business has been very tame since our last. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and lower, for prompt delivery. [illegible]

[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SALTPETRE—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SKINS—Have been moderately sought after on the basis of our previous quotations.

SOAP—There has been a fair trade-call for the leading kinds at unchanged prices, including Castile at [illegible]

SPICES—Have been in demand, mostly in a jobbing way, without change as to values.

SUGARS—[illegible]

[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—[illegible]

TEAS—Have been quiet, but quoted steady.

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active, though rates have shown but little variation. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. MARRIED LIFE. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, Mrs. Barry, and Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. RICHELIEU. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Forrest, Barton Hill and Miss Lillie.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. Broadway, near Washington-place. HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

STADT THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. FANCHON. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

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Two copies, one year ...
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And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
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Five copies, one year ...
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Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 80 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 40 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.
Death or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 10 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DELIZY, HARIS & CO., Bankers, No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Nothing has yet been received at Bordeaux from President THIERS relating to the peace negotiations. MM. THIERS and FAVRE were both at Versailles yesterday. Nothing positive is known in Paris as to the conditions. A French financial journal says it is impossible for France to pay an indemnity of 8,000,000,000 francs, or half that amount now. The armistice is extended to the 26th inst., at midnight. The Prince DE JOINVILLE and the Duc D'AUMALE await the decision of the Assembly on the legality of their elections before going to Bordeaux. The German Emperor will return to Berlin as soon as the preliminaries of peace are settled. The Eighth German Corps, belonging to Gen. MANTEUFFEL's army, and composed of Mecklenburgers, is arriving at Dieppe, and if peace is concluded they will embark for Hamburg. Seized coal in Paris are permitted after inspection. Provisions are down to ordinary prices. It is said to be determined on by the Germans that a portion of their army shall pass through Paris on their way home. M. THIERS vigorously opposes it, and warns the German authorities of the responsibility they will incur. Placards in the students' quarters appeal to the inhabitants to make a last struggle should the Prussians enter the city.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

In the British House of Lords, yesterday, the National Defense measures were introduced. Earl GREY censured the military policy of the Government, and a call for papers was voted. A committee on the Admiralty was appointed. The annuity of the Princess LOUISE was passed. In the House of Commons, Mr. GLADSTONE moved for a Select Committee of Inquiry on Indian Finances. The University Tests bill was passed. The Ecclesiastical Titles bill passed its second reading by a majority of [illegible].... The ship *City of Kingston*, from Philadelphia for Hamburg, with a cargo of petroleum, has been wrecked off the coast of Holland.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday memorials were presented in favor of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad, resolutions of the Indiana Legislature in favor of removing the Capital to the Mississippi Valley, and resolutions from Michigan in favor of extending the Extradition treaty with Canada. Among the bills reported was one incorporating a company for constructing and maintaining submarine tunnels from New-York to Brooklyn and New-Jersey, and one incorporating the Asiatic Commercial Company for the purpose of carrying on trade with China and Japan and other Eastern countries. Another attempt was made to have the bill in relation to a centennial celebration at Philadelphia in 1876 acted upon, but it went over. The bill amending the Bounty law, and granting $100 to all soldiers mustered in for three years between May 4 and July 22, 1861, was passed. The rest of the day was spent on the Indian Appropriation bill.

In the House a petition against further land grants to corporations was presented, as were resolutions of the Indiana Legislature in favor of removing the National Capital. The Senate resolution prescribing an oath to be taken by Mr. MILLER, from Georgia, was concurred in. The day was spent chiefly on Appropriation bills. The bill making appropriations for fortifications and defenses was passed, with slight change, after some discussion. The bill making appropriations for improvements in harbors and rivers was next considered. Among the amendments was one granting $14,000 for the improvement of Shrewsbury River, in New-Jersey, and $25,000 for the Washita River, in Arkansas. The bill was finally passed. The motion to hold an evening session was voted down.

GENERAL.

In the case of JAMES FISK against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, the Supreme Court, at Albany, has granted a motion to dismiss the appeal with the costs. A similar order has been made in the case of GEO. M. CHAPMAN against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, without costs.

In the New-Jersey House of Representatives, yesterday, a resolution was adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report what legislation is needed to protect the people of the State against extortionate rates for transportation of passengers and freight over the railroads of the State.

In the case of FILKINS, in Albany, charged with robbing the Express Company, four jurors were obtained yesterday, making five in all secured thus far out of seventy-two called.

The recent reported financial irregularities in the Boston national banks are confined to the Webster and the North Banks. E. C. DANIEL, cashier of the Webster Bank, is alleged to be in default between $80,000 and $90,000. It is supposed that both banks are amply secured from any loss.

The Democrats of Portland, Me., have nominated Hon. GEORGE T. EMORY as their candidate for Mayor.

The wine cellars of [illegible] BROTHERS, in Napa, Cal., were destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The loss is $60,000. Insured for $15,000.

Surveys were made at Poughkeepsie, yesterday, in view of erecting a bridge across the Hudson.

At a meeting of coal operators, carrying companies and iron manufacturers at Philadelphia, yesterday, a basis for the payment of wages was determined upon. Whether the workmen will accede to the terms remains to be seen.

Thirty-four Republican members of the Indiana Senate resigned yesterday to prevent further legislation on the subject of redistricting the State, urged by the Democrats, in violation, the Republicans allege, of the Constitution of the State.

The ship *Golconda*, from Liberia, for Boston, struck on Bass Rip, Nantucket Shoals, on Monday evening, and the Captain sent his wife, child, and some passengers ashore. The following day no trace of the vessel could be found, and it is believed she floated off.

The New-Brunswick Ministry has been reformed, with G. L. HATHAWAY as Provincial Secretary and Premier. The House was then prorogued to meet again March 8.

The Mayor of Philadelphia in a message to the City Council, yesterday, entered a protest against the condition in which League Island has been left by the Federal Government, and recommended that steps be taken to induce it to recognize and fulfill its obligations in the matter.

The Virginia Senate, yesterday, passed the Washington and Richmond Railroad bill, with amendments. It goes back to the House.

Col. JOHN S. MONROE, Mayor of New-Orleans at the time it was captured by the Union forces, and who was imprisoned for a long time, but who has been a resident of Savannah since the war ended, died suddenly there yesterday afternoon.

A New Step Toward Anarchy.

Each successive step taken by the Ring for the purpose of covering up their tracks in connection with the Broadway widening job, only tends to reveal more clearly the magnitude of the scheme they had concocted for plundering the City. Their last act of calling upon one of the Judges to discharge a grand jury, while engaged in the legitimate business—we might add, the high duty—of investigating a conspiracy to defraud the City Government, betrays their guilty connection with the job. Well may a contemporary which never fails to apologize for the Ring when an apology is possible, characterize this last act of theirs as "a very extraordinary proceeding." "The Tammany Regency," it cautiously adds, "should be careful how they become identified with such matters. They are going too far and too fast. They have a great game at stake in the next Presidential election." This is all very fatherly; but what the people of this community would like to know is—not what bearing such proceedings may have upon the next Presidential election, but what bearing they have upon the rights and liberties of the citizens of this Metropolis? When and where is this coalition between political thieves and the Judiciary to end? If a Grand Jury of the people may thus be dispersed at the instigation of the men whose rascalities they are engaged in ferreting out, what becomes of the liberty of the citizen? Where rests the safety of the State? By the same process the murderer, the incendiary, the highway robber, may be screened from indictment, and escape, not merely the penalty of his crime, but even the annoyance of a trial. We have seen how the Governor of the State, in defiance of the known wishes of the reputable portion of the Bar, selected two well-known Judges to compose the appellate tribunal which is to review the decisions of their abler but less subservient colleagues. We have seen how our Criminal Courts and our prosecuting officers have been used to screen influential political offenders, while untried indictments without number are held threateningly over the heads of the smaller politicians to insure their fealty to the Ring. And now, as the latest step in our downward progress, we behold the Grand Jury, that ancient bulwark of the liberty and security of the citizen, invaded by our political masters of the Ring, and summoned together, disbanded or packed as their interests or necessities may require.

How much more of this sort of work people will stand before they make up their minds that our rulers are really not quite the angels that PETER COOPER and MOSES TAYLOR represent them to be, it is hard to guess. The public liberties are gradually disappearing, and there is absolutely no safeguard left which TWEED and his friends cannot destroy if they are in the humor. We are apt to think very badly of LOUIS NAPOLEON, but if we leave out the *coup d'état*, there was no arbitrary act ventured upon by NAPOLEON which has not been equaled, not to say outdone, by our present rulers. We live, in fact, under the most complete despotism to be met with at this moment upon the earth. It is next to impossible to obtain justice. Great corporations are driven out of the City, because they are liable to have periodical raids made upon them—like that upon the Union Pacific Company, when safes were broken open with sledge-hammers, while JAMES FISK, Jr., marched up and down the office at the head of a band of ruffians. Any corporation which did not pay black-mail, in one form or another, to the Tweedites, would speedily be pounced down upon and ruined. This is so notorious, that the City is avoided by new companies, and the old ones take care to keep on good terms with the Ring and Ring Judges. The injury that this is doing to our trade cannot be estimated now; but it will be fully appreciated by and by, when it will be too late either to arrest or repair the damage. In financial circles, immense loss has been occasioned by the Erie swindlers, and one act or another of equally unprincipled adventurers. There is absolutely nothing in the City which is beyond the reach of the insatiable gang who have obtained possession of it. They can get a Grand Jury dismissed at any time; and as we have seen—thanks, partly, to corrupt Republicans, who deserve far less mercy than corrupt Democrats—the Legislature is completely at their disposal. Never was such a state of things seen before—and it is continued solely because the people allowed themselves to be gulled by the representations of a few rich men, and because they will not take the trouble to think and act for themselves in political affairs. The Judiciary, the City and State Government, every form of civil liberty, are more or less sapped by corruption. And still PETER COOPER would get up any day and tell us that we could not be in better hands, and that the ruin which is impending over our trade is really about the best thing that can befall us.

One Cause of the Depreciation of American Securities.

There is in England a certain class who constantly proclaim that it is idle to attempt any settlement of difficulties with the United States, since the United States is determined to assent to no equitable arrangement whatever. This statement is unceasingly made in print by journals like the *Saturday Review*, and sometimes affirmed or implied by statesmen in Parliament. It is represented that the people of this country really desire to avoid all amicable adjustment, and to keep such questions as that of the *Alabama* indefinitely open as a standing menace to Great Britain.

One consequence of the reiterated assertion of these conclusions is shown in the systematic depreciation of American securities. There is hardly a school-boy in this country who has not puzzled over the inquiry why this rich and enormous Republic should pay six or seven per cent. interest on the money it borrows, while petty and feeble States, that are even further off from the European centre, place their loans for four or five. Every intelligent business man knows that our securities of all classes, Government, railroad and the rest, are much lower than by the standards of value abroad they should be, or would be if other than purely commercial considerations did not mingle with the conditions which establish quotations. To make the matter altogether intelligible, we have only to turn back to the stock lists, and look at the fluctuations in home securities at all times where things have looked dark between our own and the English Government. Now, the result of what we have called this systematic depreciation, presses upon every man, woman, and child, in this country. It keeps up the interest on our public debt. We all know that this *ought* to be funded at five per cent., or less, as contemplated; but we are by no means sure that it will be; and if it is not, the reason is that capital is afraid of us. This, then, is one great consequence of the repeated imputation of hostile intentions toward another Power. It makes us poorer, and tends always to keep us so. We are in a condition of what Mr. FISH calls "latent war," and among the penalties of war which cannot be escaped is that of the loss of money.

But what right, it is asked, have these English assailants of ours to subject us to this injury? What business have they so to talk and act as to depreciate our securities, and mulct every individual in this country in a useless yearly tax? The answer is plain. If they do this on a false pretense, their conduct is inexcusable indeed. But is such the case? At this very moment let us look at the situation between us. The two Governments have agreed, just as two private merchants might do, to come together through representatives, and fairly to examine and adjust outstanding differences. At this juncture, and even before a prefatory conference, widely circulated American journals, notoriously inspired by prominent demagogues, send up a cry that "England cannot have peace unless she gives up Canada." This unscrupulous trick is played in time to meet the eyes of the English Commissioners directly on their arrival on our shores. The upshot of the matter is this, that, having made an agreement, and invited the opposite party to come into our house to consummate it, we meet him at the door with a blow from a bludgeon, and make the delicate announcement that unless he gives us one of his houses as "boot" in any possible bargain, we mean to thrash him. The question for all honest men to consider is, whether this is manly or right—whether it puts us in an enviable light before the world—and whether it does or does not lend a color to those British allegations we have mentioned as so damaging to our credit abroad.

It may be that we have a very good claim to have Canada. Perhaps it ought to be ours in any case; and certainly it is not altogether improbable that at a future time it will be ours. But this is not the time or the occasion to open that discussion. Canada has nothing whatever to do with the reckoning now to be made with the British Government. The honor, the dignity, and the substantial interests of the United States will be better advanced by dealing with this whole subject in a spirit of fair play, than in a spirit of chicanery or hostility. It may be true that England has not in all things done by us as she would be done by; but we have now made an agreement to provide for the satisfaction of tangible claims. The duty before us is to carry out that agreement in an honorable manner. Criticism upon the various clauses of the understanding will be proper when they are made known; and, after all, the agreement is subject to ratification. It is not at all likely that the Commissioners of the United States will consent to anything prejudicial to the interests or credit of their country, and if, by any extraordinary chance, they should do so, the compact is open to revision. The attempt, therefore, to create prejudice against the Commission in advance is simply an outrage. It would be calculated, if it succeeded, to destroy our reputation for acting in good faith. It is to put weapons in the hands of our foes, and to help them to injure us in every market in the world.

The Coal Monopoly.

The extortionate price of coal, and the prospect of a yet further increase, are circumstances that force upon public attention the bad influences which regulate the supply, and the selfish legislation which makes the Government a participator in a huge monopoly. The ordinary price of anthracite coal, at this season, would be about $8 per ton. On Wednesday it was $12, yesterday $12, and it is still rising. The announcement of a contemporary yesterday, that the rate had already reached $20 may prove to have been but premature. The best authorities in the market give that as the probable rate before another week ends. Of course, dealers who have stocks in hand profit by the upward tendency, and the retailers, on whom the great body of the community rely, tighten the screw as fast as they can. In Hoboken, $20 is the retail rate at the yards, and in this City the stores from which mechanics and poor people derive their scanty supplies, are realizing $25 to $30 for every ton they sell. Nor is there any immediate hope of relief. The stocks here and hereabout are fractional in quantity compared with the daily consumption, and at the mines they are not much better. Happen what may, we apprehend that for some weeks to come, fuel will be extravagantly high—so high that manufacturers and others who consume much of it will be seriously inconvenienced, while the working and unemployed classes will be exposed to great suffering.

The causes of this scarcity lie in different directions. The carrying companies are responsible in no small degree. Excessive charges forced up the price of coal to a point that justified indignant but ineffectual remonstrance. They are leagued with the great coal operators—in many instances, in fact, are really controlled by the capitalists who have a direct interest in dear coal. The carriers and mining proprietors have kept up very pretty play for the purpose of deceiving the public as to the seat of responsibility. By their combined plans, however, they have succeeded in making the cost of the article in the Atlantic markets excessive. The suspension of labor throughout a large portion of the mining district was resorted to when other artifices seemed likely to fail. At the beginning the coal owners stood in the light of aggressors; they were dissatisfied with the prices received, and they "locked out" the miners to arrest production. What was at the first a "lock-out" in one locality became an extended strike. The organization that rules the men by methods as heartless and despotic as they are mysterious, is more than suspected of being to some extent manipulated by agents of the operators. When the latter desire to realize higher prices, and to clear off their stock, they arrange a "lock-out" or a strike, and the object is at once accomplished. Misery is inflicted upon thousands of families; large districts are reduced to stagnation and distress; but the operators in coal effect their purpose. These considerations must all be remembered when an attempt is made to apportion the blame for the present scarcity and the ruinous price of coal. And the fact that there is at this moment no apparent likelihood of a resumption of work in the mines, while the stock at the mines, as well as in the yards, is being rapidly exhausted, forbids the hope of speedy relief.

Congress, too, figures as an aider and abettor of the conspiracy by which in the midst of an inclement season the supply of coal is brought to the verge of exhaustion, and its price driven up to figures that indicate wide-spread distress. The Coal Companies and the carrying companies would be unable to organize a powerful monopoly but for the duty that excludes foreign coal. True, the Pennsylvania coal is anthracite and the Nova Scotia coal is bituminous. But the free introduction of the latter into the Eastern States would supersede the use of anthracite for so many purposes, in so many quarters, that the power of those who are now monopolists would be broken. There could be no such scarcity, or famine price, as obtains here now. The duty of Congress, then, is to repeal the tax which places important interests, and the comfort and health of vast multitudes, at the mercy of a heartless combination. The time will not improbably come when Federal interposition may be invoked to destroy that union of corporate forces by which capital is made the enemy of the community. Meanwhile, the Federal Government is the ally of monopoly. The tariff is the auxiliary of conspirators and extortioners. That wrong, at all events, should be redressed before the present Congress closes its existence. Throw open the market to foreign coal, and the Pennsylvania companies will soon be brought to their senses.

Danger by Rail and River.

If we were a people in the habit of learning by experience, many useful lessons might be gleaned from the recent unparalleled succession of accidents in our rail and river transportation service. It may safely be assumed that the alarming state of affairs pictured to Sir CHARLES LYELL by his traveled friend has become, even on our most reckless Western waters, little more than an uncertain tradition. It is not often nowadays that the Captain of a Mississippi steamboat feeds his furnace with barrels of pork, or sits upon his safety-valve, or refuses to pick up a drowning passenger merely because he has paid his fare and so ceased to be an object of valuable consideration. Nevertheless, the contests of the *Natchez* and the *R. E. Lee*, which for weeks kept the entire country, from Cairo to New-Orleans, in a fever of excitement, show that the old reprehensible racing fever, the source of so many disasters, continues still unabated. And the repeated destruction of these Mississippi steamers of late, by fire or explosion, with an aggregate loss of life that is simply appalling, indicates that there is something radically wrong in their construction or their management.

What this is, whether an habitual carelessness of Captain and crew, or as is more likely an inherent danger in the use of the high-pressure engine, with fires flaming out upon the deck, and almost in contact with light wood work and cargo, people must decide for themselves. The frequency of disaster in this class of vessels, in any event, calls for immediate and strict investigation. But the repeated railroad accidents which have occurred within the last two weeks have been in most cases either caused or aggravated by defects readily apparent, and quite susceptible of correction. The verdict of the jury on the New-Hamburg horror throws the blame on the patent brakes, which failed to work at the critical moment. If the brakes now in use are so inefficient there ought to be enough inventive ingenuity in the country to supply better ones. It is to be regretted that the jury omitted to call attention to the defective system of signaling, which is at least equally responsible for this catastrophe. With a properly regulated railway telegraph, such as is used on the Continent, collisions would be next to impossible. Even so simple a device as a lantern run to the top of a pole on halyards might have averted the calamity. The danger signal at the New-Hamburg Bridge, it appears, could only be set by the slow and complicated process of sending a man up a long ladder to light it. That the lives of human beings should be intrusted to such clumsy and imperfect arrangements as this, seems as incredible as it is surely blameworthy.

The suggestion has been often made in these columns, as well as elsewhere, that cars, especially sleeping-cars, should be built of iron. The desirability of such a change, the catastrophes at Angola and New-Hamburg, and the accident which barely missed being a catastrophe, near Troy, point out more forcibly than any arguments of ours. In case of collision, likewise, the danger to life would be less in iron than in wooden cars, where the splinters and broken timbers usually inflict much, if not most of the injuries. If possible, too, the use of stoves and gasoline should be dispensed with, and less treacherous appliances for heating and lighting sought after. Once a wooden car so warmed or illuminated is overturned, its conflagration is almost inevitable, and loss of life very nearly as certain. Perhaps in some millennium of invention and travel, the more innocuous agencies of steam and electricity may be adapted to these twin purposes.

In many minor points certain practices on most of our roads rather invite accident than avoid it. It is customary, for example, to lock the doors of sleeping-coaches. This, of course, is intended as a protection against theft, but in case of accident has many times been attended with the direst consequences. The same end would be attained without the same danger by affixing to the doors latch-locks opening from the inside and not from the outside. It is common, moreover, on reaching a terminus to detach the bell-rope at some distance from the depot station. This is a very bad plan. Within a few feet of the station an accident may occur, a rail may break, a switch may be misplaced, a car may be thrown from the track, and it may be necessary to warn the engineer to stop. How much may depend on this possibility, the New-Hamburg affair again illustrates. The want of a bell-rope on the oil-train certainly facilitated, if it did not actually cause, the fatal collision.

Every consideration of humanity and self-interest requires that the subject should be studied with the strictest scrutiny, and travel on land and water surrounded with every safeguard that experience and foresight can suggest. It may be well that we should have the example of a Jim Bludso or a "Doc" Simmons at times to rebuke and elevate the unheroic selfishness of modern life, but it is better that we should not need the sacrifice of their devotion.

The Water-Bill Fraud.

We have seen no announcement in dispatches from the Capitol, or in the Albany papers, that the Governor has affixed his signature to TWEED's bill for supplying this City with "pure and wholesome water," and therefore infer that Mr. HOFFMAN is holding the matter in abeyance. The delay, if there has been any delay, is unusual and extraordinary; bills of this character, or indeed bills of any character, emanating from the Tammany Ring rarely ever lie on the Governor's table twenty-four hours before receiving his signature. He must obey the orders of TWEED and SWEENY, and he therefore obeys them quickly. There are many good reasons why the present bill should be vetoed. If it were a bill to construct a bridge in some rural district, and contained one-tenth part of the jobbery of this measure of TWEED's, a veto might be foretold with absolute certainty. The Governor would "spread" himself over a dozen pages of foolscap to show that it was a useless bill, or a hastily considered bill, or a bill liable to corruption or abuse, or one which infringed the principles of constitutional Government, or contained some defect which must preclude it from the possibility of receiving his high moral sanction. But TWEED's bills are a different matter altogether; they may bristle all over with jobbery, but none of the frauds are visible to the Governor's eye. Take this Water bill, for instance. There is no limitation to the expense to be incurred; no safeguard against a public enterprise being made a big job to satisfy the greed of private individuals; no protection to third parties whose rights may be invaded, and whose property may be seized by TWEED and his associates—no check whatever, in fact, upon the private schemes of speculation, jobbery, and thievery that the bill may be made to cover.

But there is another reason why Gov. HOFFMAN should never give his sanction to this bill, and a reason which, it seems to us, he will find it difficult to answer. It is only a few days since he sent a special message to the Legislature, inveighing in strong terms against the use of money in procuring nominations, and in the election of men to public office. The reasoning of this Message will apply with ten-fold force against the use of money to bribe men already in office. If a man may not pay money to procure a nomination to the Legislature, he surely may not take a bribe for his vote when he gets there. Now, Gov. HOFFMAN knows, as everybody else in Albany knows, that this Water bill was carried through the Assembly by shameless and almost open bribery. Unless the language of the Governor's Message on bribery in elections is to be regarded as the sheerest bosh and humbug, it is difficult to see how he can affix his signature to a bill passed under circumstances which would be a disgrace to any representative body. Having now given Gov. HOFFMAN good reasons why he should not sign the bill, he will go straight to his desk and sign it—provided he had not done the trick before hand.

MINOR TOPICS.

In a case tried before Judge BRADY yesterday a very necessary lesson was given to owners and drivers of stages. A boy was knocked down by a stage in Fifth-avenue, owing to the carelessness on the part of the driver, and severely injured. His friends brought an action for damages, and the jury awarded him the sum of $1,250. We only wish the amount had been larger. These stage-drivers are, as a rule, no more fit to drive a horse than a tom-cat would be, and they are utterly reckless about human life. They never give a chance to anybody to cross the road, if they can help it, and as for giving a lady time to get in or out of their old rattle-trap vehicles, they would think it a disgrace to be seen doing it. If proprietors of stages will not employ proper men as drivers, they ought to be made to smart for it, and we are very glad the proprietor of one line has already had a sharp lesson.

The blocks which now take place every day in our principal thoroughfares afford a delightful evidence of the pains which the worthy authorities take to promote the comfort and convenience of the public. Since Mr. VANDERBILT's depot in Laight-street has been used for the exchange as well as the receipt of freight, the Sixth-avenue line of cars is rendered completely useless for ordinary traffic during the busiest part of the day. The block sometimes extends from Laight-street to the Astor House, and the whole of Canal-street is turned into a chaos of struggling vehicles. A policeman or two could keep the traffic moving on, but of course the City authorities will not attend to so trivial a matter. Broadway, again, is completely barricaded for hours together, simply because drivers of lumbering vehicles are allowed to block up the street, and there are no policemen to keep the stream in motion. It would cost nothing but a little time and trouble, and one visit a day from Superintendent KELSO, to set all this straight. But who cares what annoyance the public is put to in these days?

It is clear that the statements received relating to the German terms of peace have been chiefly guess-work. The amount of the pecuniary indemnity to be demanded seems to excite greater interest than the disposal of Alsace and Lorraine. We have, accordingly, all sorts of intimations as to the probable or improbable sum. We may safely indorse the assertion of the "financial journal" referred to in a cable telegram, to the effect that it would be materially impossible for France to pay a sum equal to about sixteen hundred millions of dollars. This, it will be observed, corresponds to the sum given by the Prussian official *Moniteur*, at Versailles, though even on that authority we can hardly accept it as conclusive. In fact the limit to which the credit of France can be stretched is tolerably well ascertained, and it does not greatly exceed five hundred millions of dollars. This is a circumstance which France and Germany must equally recognize.

The resolutions introduced by Sir A. T. GALT into the Canadian Parliament embody protestations which may seriously obstruct the settlement of some of the questions to be brought before the Joint Commission. That body will represent Great Britain and the United States,—and those only. With the provinces, apart from Great Britain, it has nothing to do. Sir A. T. GALT, however, proposes, in effect, that no adjustment of the questions relating to the fisheries or the St. Lawrence navigation shall be accepted by England without the concurrence of Canada. Why? Because "the control and disposal of the inshore fisheries and navigation of inland waters" are "especially within the powers conveyed to the Parliament of Canada under the British North American act." This, if true, may be good ground for a future bargain between the parent country and the colonies, if the latter deem themselves aggrieved. The Commission will have quite enough to do in settling real differences, without attempting to reconstruct the United States tariff in the interest of Canada.

As we anticipated, the report of the San Domingo Commissioners must go over to the new Congress. The members of the Commission are painstaking and conscientious men, and as such do not seek to evade the thorough consideration demanded by a highly complex and important subject. The object of their mission is not to establish a foregone conclusion, but to find out the truth, and in fixing the middle of April as the date of the termination of their labors, they have given one of the best guarantees that could have been afforded of their impartiality and trustworthiness. The letter of our correspondent will be found to contain many suggestive indications of the Dominican resources, and the state of feeling with reference to annexation cherished by the people. It will also be noted that the rhetorical declamations of Senator SUMNER concerning the character of President BAEZ are as little borne out by facts as many other opinions recently advanced by the same distinguished authority.

The students of the Quartier Latin have been summoned to make "a last struggle, should the Prussians enter Paris." For the sake of the unfortunate citizens, who would find any such outbreak the occasion of a fresh pecuniary indemnity, it is to be hoped that the patriots of the boulevards will not make fools of themselves. All that Paris can do in such an emergency is to protest, as M. THIERS has been doing, against any such military display. Prussia would show a noble forbearance in refraining from the infliction of this last humiliation on a vanquished foe, who, as TROCHU contends, "has deserved the honors of war." But if Prussia chooses to indulge her troops with a military parade through Paris, the city would do wisely to submit.

Senator MORTON, it is reported, has received a bushel of letters from Democrats, who assure him that they share his views in regard to reconstruction, and that they have no sympathy with Gen. BLAIR or his reactionary policy. This is quite probable. During the war there were Democrats who detested Copperheadism, and since the war the same class have deprecated the course pursued by the extremists of their party. What of it? In both instances, these men were an insignificant minority, powerless in the party's councils, and able to accomplish anything only when acting with Republicans. The same men are in the same position now. They are practically outside the Democracy, whose views as a party are identical with the views proclaimed by BLAIR in the Senate. Hostility to the results of the war is so deeply ingrained in the Democratic organization that there can be no reasonable hope of change. The knowledge of this fact will not soon cease to influence the votes of the people.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Drama.

THE DEBUT OF MRS. ELLA CLYMER.

Mrs. ELLA CLYMER is to make her first appearance as an actress at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, on Saturday, in the character of Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons." Mrs. CLYMER appeared as an amateur some time since, in the Theatre of the Union League Club in the part of [illegible]. She displayed, on that occasion, good [illegible] feeling, and betrayed less awkwardness than is usual with novices; she also showed that in personal charms she is richly endowed. It is understood that Mrs. CLYMER acts on Saturday as a preparative for the regular adoption of the arduous profession of the stage. The result of her appearance is consequently looked forward to by her friends with natural solicitude. They have, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that the debutante has qualities usually reckoned of prime importance in such an undertaking, and that her enthusiasm for art is of a kind that promises profound devotion to any branch of it she may seek to illustrate.

Musical.

MR. WEHLI'S MATINEE.

Mr. WEHLI's second piano recital, at Booth's Theatre, took place yesterday. The house was crowded, and while the material results of the entertainment were no doubt even more satisfactory than those of the first concert, its [illegible] was also more pleasant. Miss [illegible], Mme. JENNIE KEMPTON and Mr. [illegible] assisted Mr. WEHLI in the interpretation of the bill, [illegible]. His first piece, a fantasia on "La Traviata," composed by himself, was admirably played, and will gain in effectiveness when better known. The "Minnehaha" piece, also Mr. WEHLI's production, is in strong contrast with the one preceding, and it became, by the force of an execution as dainty, and as fluent as it often is powerful, a capital specimen of the fairy-like music to be wrought out of the treble of a grand piano by practised fingers. The "Sand Bank Galop" followed. Mr. WEHLI afterward [illegible] THALBERG's fantasia on motives from "Masaniello," a composition which to be impressive needs vast mechanical skill, a vigor rarely possessed, and that variety of touch which none own in a higher degree than Mr. WEHLI, and which was displayed, with the other qualities called for, in a perfect exposition of the work. The final piece of the concert was Mr. WEHLI's "Marche des Amazones," a very telling duet for two pianos, to which voice was given with force and brio by the composer and Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY. The merits of Mrs. KEMPTON are well known to the habitual concert-goer. Miss [illegible] has a light soprano, exceedingly well trained, and used with intelligence and method. Both the ladies had abundant applause, but the larger share of the vocal honors was borne off by Mr. LAURENCE, whose delivery of the half-declaimed, half sung, aria from "Il Ballo," commencing with "Eri tu," was done in the style of a thorough artist, and with the resources of an exceedingly fine voice. The almost classic serenata "[illegible] d'une Stella," by RANDEGGER, was, in spite of its more delicate texture, done equal justice to by Mr. LAURENCE, who was compelled to give a song by PHILLIPS, in response to an unanimous recall. The second concert of Mr. WEHLI at the Union League Hall takes place on Saturday next.

RIVARDE MUSICAL CLUB.

The second concert of the Rivarde Musical Club will take place at Apollo Hall, on to-morrow evening. The Club will have the aid of M. [illegible], a [illegible] whom we rarely heard in public, and who will interpret for the occasion a Polonaise by CHOPIN, with orchestral accompaniment. Miss ANNA [illegible], a young lady who is said to possess a very fine voice, will make her first appearance in this concert. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. R. A. RIVARDE.

THE DEBUT OF MISS [illegible].

It seems that the audience that attended the operatic performance on Monday at the Academy of Music, is indebted for the pleasure afforded by the successful debut of Miss PAULINE [illegible], not only to Signor ALBITES, but also to Signor ETTORE BARILI. We find a recognition of the fact in a Philadelphia journal, which mentions that Signor BARILI, of that city, gave the lady her earliest musical training. We felicitate both gentlemen on the result. If their joint exertions are needed to accomplish so desirable a purpose as the introduction to the public of promising vocalists, we hope they will extend them far into the future.

Miscellaneous.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF is announced to give a reading before the Young Men's Christian Association on Saturday evening. As the entertainment is to be free to members, on presentation of their membership tickets, we anticipate a crowded house.

OBITUARY.

David Thompson.

By the death of DAVID THOMPSON New-York loses another of its old Knickerbocker citizens, and Wall-street one of the ablest business men. Mr. THOMPSON, who died on Wednesday, in the seventy-third year of his age, was the son of JONATHAN THOMPSON, Collector of the Port of New-York under Presidents MONROE and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the Manhattan Company, and Chairman of the Democratic Republican General Committee. He was especially known for his strict honesty. After receiving an excellent French, English and classical education, at the age of eighteen he went into his father's office, and in two years' time was made Cashier of the Custom-house. After that he became successively Cashier of the Fulton Bank, Cashier of the Bank of America, and President of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, which latter position he held at the time of his death. Mr. THOMPSON was a man of fine appearance, high-minded, pleasant and courteous, and, above all, an upright man and sincere Christian. He leaves a wife and seven children, and a very large property.

Personal.

Gen. W. H. Belknap, Secretary of War; Ex-Gov. A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Commander R. W. Meade, of the United States Navy; Hon. M. P. Bemus, of Mayville, and E. B. Cooley, of Hartford, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Senator R. E. Fenton, of Jamestown, and Inspector-General James McQuade of Gov. Hoffman's staff, are at the St. James Hotel. Deputy Attorney-General S. H. Hammond, of Albany, is at the Hoffman House. Judge Sherwood, of Ohio; Hon. J. H. Selkreg, of Ithaca; Hon. A. Brandegee, of Connecticut, and W. H. Davis, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-Mayor R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati; Hon. G. K. Jewett, of Maine; Hon. E. M. Frisbie, of Elmira; Hon. T. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, and Col. R. B. Archer, of Richmond, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. S. G. Reed, of Boston; John Duff, Esq., Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; Hon. M. H. [illegible], of St. Louis, and Col. R. C. [illegible], of Tennessee, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

SAN DOMINGO.

Progress of the Investigations of the Special Commission.

Latest Advices from the Times' Correspondents—
San Domingo City—Mr. Sumner's Mistatements Corrected—Thorough Examination by the Commission—Anti-Annexationists Impossible to Find—
The Commission Not to Return Until April.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1871.

The New-York papers which the mail brought yesterday told of the snows and the frosts of the North, but along these, the Ozama's banks, where the story came to us, how different the scene! The sun and the air are like the air and the sun which Mid-June brings to warm your colder latitudes; the boughs of the orange-tree, laden with gold-tinged fruit, bend over the water; the cocoa, and the coffee ripen close by; the royal palm waves its lime branches in the land and the sea breeze; on every side an expanse of deep green vegetation.

THE OLDEST CITY OF THE WEST.

We have been in this quaint old town for the last six days and we are not yet tired of looking on its musty beauties, of hearing and reading its wondrous story of blood and carnage, of sorrow and degradation. No city in the Western Hemisphere boasts the history of this oldest of Western cities, for that which the brother of the great Genoese built on the opposite shore has long since passed away, earthquake ruined, leaving not a wreck behind except two crumbling walls. Tradition tells the historian that 370 years ago a beautiful Indian maiden dwelt by the stream of the Ozama, to whom a cavalierly Spaniard lost his heart. Anxious to be near her who had captivated him, he painted in glowing colors the waters and the hills on which we look today, told of the gold and the silver which lay in the mountain fastnesses and came down to the ocean in the torrents of the mountain rivulets. The hope and the proofs of the golden treasure brought the Spanish caravels and ingenuous Don of COLUMBUS himself to his brother, Don BARTHOLOMEW, commanded the foundation of the city which is now no more, but whose name is perpetuated in the San Domingo of today. Three centuries and a half of history look down on us from these moldering walls and time-worn battlements and rusted cannon. The Spanish fleet in the bay, the Spanish flag on the shore, the gentle Indian tribe melting away under the tyranny of cruel conquerors, hungering as men never hungered for silver and gold; the embroils and ambitions of rival colonists and politicians in Church and State; COLUMBUS in chains in a castle which stands today, the flag of a young republic above it; OVANDO's coming; the return of DIEGO, whose head two years before almost came to the block; then the Franciscan monk, with cross and crozier; the meek DOMINICAN, with long rosary head, led by the great LAS CASAS; and, outrage greater than all, the sending from Guinea's coast of the dusky negro—the introduction of African slavery. The place is shown today where the first slave set his foot—a long, narrow strip of land outside the city walls, a desolate spot on which scarcely a green thing grows, except a solitary tree, scant as to bough and foliage. Across the river the Christian cross was raised—no trace of cross today among the dozen palm-leaf huts there; but the descendants of the early slaves are numerous enough, toiling at the oar, bearing voluntary burdens to the ferry-landing; soldiers in arms, the conquerors of their old enslavers. War and revolution, famine and pestilence, stalk through the centuries. The picture is the bloodiest picture ever painted—the darkest story of all time—the eloquent pleadings of LAS CASAS and his brother Dominicans, almost the only page in the volume without a crimson stain. Sedition of BOLDAN and the conquest of the Pirate-Admiral DRAKE; the buccaneers' red story of rule and ruin; rebellion of the negroes; end of long vexatious marauding expeditions and midnight sanguinary attacks and passion to France in Ryswick's treaty; establishment of West India Company, the first monopoly of the New World; more MAGAUDAL's murderous career and strange accidency of poison and assassination over his countrymen, yielding up life at the fire-stake. Next the wild storm of the French Revolution, sweeping over the island, and rights of man sinking deep into the mulatto heart, and prompting resistance to class rule, respectfully firm at first, by and by an indignant demand and a battle-cry, enforced at bayonet's point. Before that, mobs and murder, conflagration, insurrections of negroes, famine in 1802-3, blotted from the annals in planters' interest, threatened rebellion against mother country followed by gracious condescension of royalty, allowing the wearing of "scarlet robes and hats by Ministers of Justice made in same fashion as at Paris." The bloody drama goes on; atrocities of negro Chief JEAMMOT, encounters between whites and mulattoes, finally ending in freedom proclamation to the blacks; war between England and France brimming war to San Domingo; Port-au-Prince captured by the English, becoming the grave of half its captors, and then the thrilling story of TOUSSAINT, running on and on, battle and siege, and persecution, and oppression, through agency of merciless DESSALINES, until at last the "first of the blacks" taunts himself another BONAPARTE. Desires of NAPOLEON on San Domingo, Haytian war, Spanish occupation—where are the recapitulations of the bloody chapters?

THE PRESENT APPEARANCE.

San Domingo City was for more than a century and a half the military and ecclesiastical headquarters of the Spaniards and of the new western world. In it were fitted out nearly all of the expeditions of war and religion, smiled on by King and blessed by Pope, which carried so-called civilization and humanity to all the surrounding islands and to the continent. PONCE DE LEON and PIZARRO and VELASQUES and DE SOTO, and if memory serves me right, AVYLA started from it on their course of many conquests. The city is built on a suit of land almost surrounded by water, the Ozama River on one side, about one hundred yards wide, and the ocean on the other. The military engineer of one hundred years ago would say that it was strongly fortified, for around it runs a wall in some places fifteen feet thick and fifty feet high, made of mortar and brick, and in some places cut-stone, with gate and bastion, and sally-port and sentry-tower. This wall is, as a general thing, in excellent repair, but the heavy guns of the Frenchmen, if opened on it would soon make wide breaches. They would prove formidable barriers, however, to infantry and to the rude soldiery of the West India Islands. The principal entrance to the city, at least for those who come by sea, is on the east, and is called the Eastern Gate. On this side the wall runs along the water's edge, and the gate is only fifteen or twenty yards from the landing-place. As we passed in, the sentry on guard presented arms, and a dozen soldiers at the guard-house turned out to look at what they supposed to be the Commissioners, but there was not even a Commissioner or a Commissioner's assistant among us; we were simply the representatives of two or three newspapers who led the advance, receiving and acknowledging honors not exactly intended for us. On our right were the ruins of the palace of DIEGO COLUMBUS, one of the first Governors of the territory, erected with the erection of the new city, on a scale, the historian tells us, "of magnificence correspondent to the greatness of the New World, and to the fame and dignity of the family of COLUMBUS." History and local tradition alike assure us that this was at one time a princely structure. It is built of cut stone—two rectangular structures connected by a gallery—of great strength, but with no architectural pretensions whatever. DIEGO's jealous contemporaries saw in this building a "fortress" where the Vice-Regents intended at some day to assume imperial power and defy his liege lord, FERDINAND. The suspicious King believed the charge, and DIEGO was summoned to Spain; but the story is a long story, and I shall not tell it.

THE PALACE.

The way from the gate to the heart of the city lies up a hilly road or street about three hundred yards in length. The first building of any consequence—indeed, the only building—is what is called the "Palace," probably the finest building in the Republic. It is two stories high, built of sand and lime and brick, on the old Roman, or rather the Moorish plan, with court-yard, containing six or eight spacious rooms, commanding a splendid view of the river and of a portion of the city. In no other part of the world could this structure be called a palace. The walls are white-washed, and the doors and the floors are the best part of the entire building, the former being of mahogany and the latter of marble slabs. But this Palace has, in common with all other palaces, a story and a legend. If you talk to the superstitious sentry, who sleeps in the archway, he will tell you that the place is haunted. The legend is that no President or Governor who inhabits it leaves it alive. Some time ago the place was fitted up for President BAEZ, but he refuses to dwell in it, whether or not from superstitious motives I cannot tell.

THE GREAT SQUARE AND THE CATHEDRAL.

Following on the same street, and about two minutes' walk beyond, is the great square of the city, with the old Cathedral on one side, running along its entire length, and the Government head-quarters on another side. The Cathedral is a strange structure as to its exterior, and stranger still as to its interior. It is several hundred yards in length, and its builders, if one may judge from the crenelated walls, did not altogether rely on the weapons of the spirit. Heavy and gray with time frost, it has suffered much from age, but still more from war. Bell chimes without, and five and twenty or more altars within, call devotees to worship; painting and gilding, crucifix and tabernacle of silver and precious wood; cross which fable says COLUMBUS erected; niche where COLUMBUS' remains, from distant Valladolid, were deposited, and afterward removed; picture of Virgin, with FERDINAND and ISABELLA in devout and humble posture; swinging lamps, painted column and panel, image of saint and apostle attired in gorgeous dress of silk and velvet, copy of MURILLO's Madonna, marble monument to first Bishop and first Governor, and to knighted companion of COLUMBUS; these the adornments and decorations, the attractions of this Cathedral. I went to mass there one week ago. The congregation was scant indeed, women for the most part, 300 or so in number. There was all the pomp and the ceremonial of the Catholic Church, but the piety and the devotion were, or appeared to be, all on the sacerdotal side of the altar railings and in the choir, where colored men sang the solemn Georgian chant in response to officiating clergymen. Two hundred knelt where two thousand might have knelt, and I would not shut out the wish that some that there were less church room or more faith in San Domingo. But the fact is that the churches here are so numerous, or at least their ruins, that every family has a church of its own. There is very little of interest in these churches. Whatever works of art and articles of treasure they may have possessed were all removed, as the fortunes of war and diplomacy swept over them. French and English and Spanish in turn plundered them as ruthlessly as did the First NAPOLEON the sacred places of Italy. The cathedral seems to be almost the only religious edifice that is kept in tolerable repair.

THE STREETS AND HOUSES.

The City of San Domingo is laid out in squares something like Philadelphia, about half a mile from north to south, and one half that distance from east to west. There is not one of its hundred blocks without a ruin of a church or a convent; a palace or a fort. The houses are built of brick, many of them several hundred years old, and scarcely a single one over which half a century of time has not passed. They are generally two stories high, the walls from two to five feet thick, the roofs flat, made of tile or flags of stone. Glass is seldom or never used in the windows, which are numerous enough. Large doors shut out the night air and the sunshine. They are deliciously cool and pleasant, and exceedingly comfortable. The floors are generally of brick, but I have seen more than one with a floor of wood. In all of them is a court-yard in the centre, where the sunshine rarely penetrates, and in which grow a few flowers and trees. The furniture of the better class of houses is quite modern.—American rocking-chairs and marble-top tables, pictures and chromos, and French colored prints and lithographs. The houses of the poor are very wretched, indeed, but they are not more wretched and cheerless than the dwellings of the poor in the tenement portions of the large cities of the Union.

TRADE AND THE STORES.

The business portions of the City show considerable life and activity, at least in the morning hours when nearly all the business is transacted. There are several very fine stores, where almost anything may be purchased. The shopmen are pleasant and obliging and do not hesitate to take down and exhibit their entire stock to make a trifling sale. Women largely assist in these establishments—in the retail stores—and nurse black and copper-colored babies in the long intermissions of work. Cigar-stores are quite numerous, and as a general thing in all of them two or three men and boys are constantly at work, through the long day rolling up strips of native tobacco, and twisting it into by no means badly-shaped segars, to be exported to the United States, and to be sold at prices ranging from half a cent to a cent and a half to the town and country people. Industry of all kinds flourishes, only to a very limited extent, however. The people will work if the incentive is only given. The fact is that there is no money here, and that labor is for the most part paid in a little dry goods, a little rum, a little tobacco or a long sword—for a native Dominican of the soldier and farmer class, would far sooner think of going without a coat or shirt than the long machetta.

THE PEOPLE GENERALLY.

The merchants dress exceedingly well, patent-leather boots, linen and duck suits of snowy whiteness, silk umbrellas, silk and linen and Panama hats, long watch chains, diamond rings. Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, showed a most remarkable ignorance when in the Senate debate he denounced these people as a race of "ignorant black cut-throats." His own Wilmington is a far more filthy city—at least that portion of it through which the New-York train passes on its way to Washington—than this City of San Domingo even in its worst portions, and the population who gaze from rum stores in the capital of the Diamond State look far more villainous than any population I have ever seen here. Little children learn and speak two or three languages, and there is no need for the whipping-post to teach their parents respect for, and obedience to, the law. I have never met a more inoffensive race, or a politer people; and I have no hesitation in giving the opinion that I think they would make far better citizens than three-fourths of the men in Delaware and New-York who vote the Democratic ticket. What manner of life do they lead? Well, to us from the busy, bustling North, where the great aim of life is or appears to be money-getting, whose Gospel is progress and whose creed is gain, life here is an indolent life, in the joy and the fullness of today caring not for the morrow. We miss the surging, bustling crowds in the streets and the highways, the roar of commerce and the din of industry, and in our hot and impatient impetuosity abuse the slow and languid people who require a day's notice for the accomplishment of anything, the supplying of any want. We search for reasons and causes in the ever-present sunshine and the climate; in race, and blood, and education. But this city was a great city at one time, this country a prosperous country, and I see nothing in the tropical clime why it should not be so again.

HOW THE DAY PASSES.

San Domingo City, about 8 o'clock in the afternoon, seems a city of the dead. The streets are almost deserted, and the only persons to be seen abroad are the Commissioners and their attaches and the journalists of the party; but we are all fast learning to live as the Dominicans live. Between 3 and 5 o'clock business is again resumed, the heat ceases to be oppressive and dangerous and the streets become again quite animated. The evening, between 6 and 8 o'clock, is the season of relaxation and amusement. The air is cool and refreshing; whole families sit in the spacious doorway or on the balconies in front of every house, visits are made, the church bells call to prayer, riding parties of ladies and gentlemen make short trips into the country beyond the city walls, a band of music, on Sundays at least, plays in the square, but after 9 o'clock the streets are again deserted, and no matter how bright the moonlight and how lovely the skies, no one is seen out of doors. The city is under a sort of military rule; the gates are closed at 8 o'clock, and sentinels guard innumerable military posts.

THE POPULATION—MEN AND WOMEN.

The population of the city is between 8,000 and 10,000, of all shades of color, from inky black to Caucasian white. The Spanish race evidently predominates. Women of the upper classes rarely appear in the streets and the only opportunity of seeing them is either at their houses or at church. Some of them are rather handsome, but there is very little indeed of the beauty of Castile and Aragon. The laboring classes, or rather the classes who ought to labor and be laborers, are a brawny, vigorous set of fellows, whose naked skins shine in the sunlight like so much ebony. There is muscle enough in the Republic to make it ten times more productive than it is, but it needs intelligent direction and management.

THE ANNEXATION SENTIMENT.

We were not surprised to find the American colony and their descendants at Samana anxious and eager for annexation, for it was to be expected that they who were at one time of us and with us should be eager to be once more a part and parcel of the Republic; but we have been more than surprised and astonished at the wonderful unanimity of the people here. The Commissioners have examined witness after witness; taken the story of soldier and of priest, of merchant and trader, of laborer and mechanic; have called the farmer from his farm and the workman from his workshop, questioned him closely on the subject, asked him what he individually thought about it, and what his neighbors thought, and the universal cry that comes up from all the land is a cry to God for war, a cry for peace, a cry for annexation. Men of every descent, of all complexions and religions, and no religions at all, bear the universal testimony that in annexation to the United States lies their only hope. Mr. SUMNER says, "It would be cruelty to the black man." I wish he could hear the black man's own testimony, listen to him tell the tale of his army life while his crops rot at home, the hours and the days that should be given to education and industry spent in watching CABRAL on the frontier line of Hayti. The greatest cruelty that can possibly be practiced on the black man in San Domingo is to keep him as he is, and the greatest of his moral oppressors at the present day is Mr. SUMNER.

AVERSION TO HAYTI.

The San Domingo black will have no alliance with the black of Hayti. I do not know the reason or the cause; I only know what the blacks themselves say. The Commissioners have sought to solve the mystery, but they have only succeeded in developing the fact that an unconquerable aversion, amounting to positive hatred, between the two peoples, exists, and that there is no possible chance of affiliation or unity between them, no remote probability even that they can ever grow into the homogeneity that Mr. SUMNER dreams will come with time and patient watching and education.

NO ANTI-ANNEXATION.

The testimony and the information which come to the Commission are so overwhelmingly in favor of annexation,—at least as far as the popular expression goes,—that they have more than once decided to hear no more on that side of the question, and all the examinations now are made merely for the purpose of finding out, if possible, some real, tangible opposition.

We hear an occasional whisper that some one is opposed to annexation, but the most rigorous investigation and inquiry cannot find him. I do not know whether it is fear of the Baez Government and of the Castle of Columbus, of banishment to St. Thomas, beyond the limits of the Republic, but certain it is that there is no anti-annexationist, no anti-annexation party, that has the courage or the strength to assert himself or itself and obtain a hearing.

MR. SUMNER'S FRIENDS.

The "wharf merchants," as they are called, men who trade with St. Thomas, and make all the money that is made, are said to favor CABRAL, and to be opposed to annexation, but it is not because they love CABRAL or annexation less, but because they love themselves more. They see, or think they see, in union with the United States an end to the profitable traffic they now carry on; they dread American enterprise and industry, American competition; they foresee the time when the poor farmer and the poor laborer will not be entirely at their mercy, as he is now, when he will demand a recompense for his toil, and receive it in something besides a yard of cotton cloth or a bottle of rum, and they are naturally anxious to maintain that condition of affairs which favors their own interest and enables them to amass comparative fortunes. Mr. SUMNER is today the upholder of this class of men. The negroes of San Domingo are the slaves of the shop-keeper, and the servitude is as grinding and as galling as ever Southern slavery was.

CABRAL AND BAEZ.

But, according to all that the Commission can hear and obtain, CABRAL himself and the friends of CABRAL desire annexation. They oppose it now because it has been brought forward by BAEZ. As between BAEZ and CABRAL, the people of the Dominican Republic are undoubtedly in favor of the former. It is urged that there is no free speech here, and that public opinion is stifled, but freedom of speech does prevail here. CABRAL'S nephew, and other near members of his family reside in this city, within two hundred yards of the President's house, but no one interferes with them, and no one will interfere with them as long as they perform all the duties which a citizen ought to perform, and yield obedience to the law. Cautious merchants and hotel-keepers, they who have done business under CABRAL and under BAEZ, who ever shout "The King is dead, live the King!" take the wise precaution of posting in their stores and bar-rooms the notice: *Se prohibe hablar de politica*, "Political discussion is forbidden." Some see, or imagine they see in this, Mr. SUMNER'S "dance of blood," and BAEZ'S atrocious despotism.

THE LEADER IN THE "DANCE OF BLOOD."

Mr. BAEZ, in the estimation of Mr. SUMNER, is a political jockey. This "jockey," ruling against the wishes of his people, as we were told in the luminous speech of the Massachusetts Senator, presiding over and leading a "dance of blood," appears on the streets every day. He does not seem to be a very terrible person, and his countrymen appear to be on very good terms with him. On any morning in the week he may be seen in a store or on the side-walk, chatting familiarly and pleasantly with his fellow-citizens, without formality and without pretension. No guard accompanies him, and I do not think he wears a shirt of mail to save himself from the dagger or the bullet of the patriot, in this country of "black cut-throats," according to the well-informed junior Senator from Delaware. His entire Cabinet is composed of popular men. GAUTIER, Secretary of State, is a man of wealth and great ability; and DELMONTE, speaking English with eloquence and precision, is a most superior person. BAEZ is not understood in the United States. His countrymen unanimously called him to his present position from France. He has held the office of President three times, and is more popular today than any other man in the Republic.

WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commissioners are doing their work thoroughly. Every day since we came here they have been steadily making investigations into the debt, the extent of the public lands, the resources of the country, the character of the people, and all the other points covered by the Congress resolution. Upward of fifty people have been examined and one hundred delegations received from various places in and around San Domingo, religious societies and trades-unions, all coming voluntarily, speaking neither French nor English, and all, in answer to the request of Mr. WADE, holding up their hands for annexation. Representatives of every class of the population have been examined, the Vicar-Apostolic of the Catholic Church, the colored Methodist clergymen, old men seventy years of age, and young men not twenty-five, merchants and doctors, laborers from the wharf and farmers from the interior, and from all comes the universal expression of sentiment that their only hope is in annexation. Expeditions have been sent to various parts of the country under the management and direction of competent men—Gen. SIGEL to AZUA, and Prof. BLAKE, of the State Department, with several assistants to report on special topics across the country to Puerto Plata. President BAEZ has laid before the Commission the reports of Prof. GABB on the geological survey of the country, and Mr. GABB himself has given testimony on various points and topics of interest. The concessions of land to various parties, made years ago, are being investigated; the Fabens and Sullivan leases have been submitted to the Commission by the President, and no attempt is made to conceal anything, for the reason that there is nothing to conceal.

RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

The various reports which have been made to the Commission on the resources of the country all go to show that its great wealth has not been in the least exaggerated. There is some doubt and conflict of opinion as to its mineral riches, but the fact is that the soil of San Domingo is its richest mine, and that, with peace and security to life and property, capital and, most of all, energy, it can be made the garden of the world. Ten miles from this city there are vast plantations of sugar and coffee lying idle, abandoned by their owners on account of the unsettled condition of society. The woods are full of mahogany of immense value, logwood and lignum-vitæ, in all of which a little trade is now done.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The great question, however, is the labor question. There are some who maintain that the white man cannot live in the tropics, and that the black will work only under the lash. Dr. NEWCOMBE, of Cornell University, who is charged with the investigation of the sanitary portion of the report, is of the opinion that the climate is not unhealthy, and that with a few ordinary precautions the white man can labor here and live here to a green old age. San Domingo City he considers not an unhealthy place, and the vital statistics bear out his theories and views in every respect. Intelligent persons here assure me that labor can be had for twelve dollars per month, and some gentlemen just arrived from Puerto Plata say they met there Cuban planters who intend to make large investments in San Domingo, in case it shall be annexed to the United States. Colored laborers they believe will come from all the surrounding islands, so that after all this labor question is not so great an objection as it is supposed to be, and does not present insurmountable obstacles.

MR. WADE'S SUMMING OF RESULTS.

Mr. WADE has summed up to two or three journalists, this evening, the results thus far. Said he:

The President, by authority of Congress, sent us down here to investigate the condition of the country. We have pursued that investigation as fully and as earnestly as possible. First of all, we find BAEZ President of this Republic *de facto*—it is not our duty to say or to inquire whether he is the *de jure* President or not. He is in peaceful possession of it, directing its army, such as it is; controlling the finances, such as they are; performing all the functions of Government. Then we find that the people are all in favor of annexation; that a vote was taken on the question twelve months ago; that the people understood the question unanimously in favor of it, and are more vehement and enthusiastic in their desire to be annexed today than they were then; that its debt will be fully covered by one million and a half of dollars; that the country is a healthy country; that concessions of land were made to a railroad company, which, by the non-performance of the contract, are utterly worthless; that a contract was entered into by the Government with a company in New-York to survey the whole territory, in consideration of which it was stipulated that one-fifth of the public lands should be given to them, and the contract is not very clear on this point—one-fifth of all the mineral wealth—but we did not come to adjudicate upon that. We find that San Domingo is rich beyond all comparison—richer and more fertile in each than any of the surrounding islands; that in the interior are large mahogany tracts, of immense value, and immense quantities of other valuable kinds of timber. "Now," said Mr. WADE, "you, gentlemen, are making your own investigations, and you may possibly know something which I do not know about this place. Are not the facts as I have stated them?"

"Yes," said a journalist who looks on annexation with unfriendly eye, "but there is the exception. You say that the people are strongly in favor of annexation. But I know this.—I have had access in one way or another to several persons here, to gentlemen who would not come openly before your Commission and oppose annexation, and they have assured me that there is a strong opposition to the annexation of this country to any foreign Government. Some of them appeared before you and told you one thing and in a few minutes afterward told me the very reverse of what they told you."

"Well," said Mr. WADE, with unanswerable logic, "we did not summon them, we did not send for them; they came to us voluntarily, and I cannot so far understand their motives in coming before us and saying one thing, making an argument against their own interests, and then turning around and saying directly the opposite. I cannot understand it."

"Well," said the anti-annexationist, "I have no doubt that the majority are in favor of annexation, but there is a minority which could give trouble."

The warlike "minority" who are to give "trouble" to the United States ought to be on the border with CABRAL. That chieftain has called on them to rise in their might and resist us, but they prefer to stay at home, to sell fruit and merchandise to the newspaper representatives.

I do not know what the report of the Commissioners will be, but to all intelligent persons here Mr. SUMNER'S argument against the schemes is extremely silly, that of Mr. SCHURZ a philosophical extravagance, and that of Mr. BAYARD an absurdity. Mr. MORTON alone seems to have realized the magnitude and importance of annexation. J. P. F.

Consultation as to Further Proceedings—Exploring Parties—A Slight Hitch—The Commission Expects to Reach Home About the Middle of April.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, (Feb. 14.—The Commission met last evening and exchanged views in regard to the work remaining to be done, and the propriety of forwarding a parliamentary report. The investigation so far as made, and particularly the result of the past few days begins to open a wider field than was expected at the first of the week, and it was agreed to name the middle of April as the time of arrival in Washington. Upon the question of a brief report by the mail, it was decided not to send it in view of the fact that considerable important information, but just obtained, might materially modify any report made up from what had been fully considered. The Secretary of State was addressed in a brief letter giving in outline the work already done, and the list of expeditions sent into the interior, together with the objects of each. The date named above was also communicated as the probable time of reaching home.

EXPLORING PARTIES.

The parties now out officially are the following: Prof. BLAKE, with geological party, and Prof. CRANE, for the Commission, are on their way across the island to Puerto Plata. Prof. WARD is exploring La Vega. Gen. SIGEL has gone to AZUA, and Profs. MARVIN and MILLER have gone in the same direction, with the view of examining the copper region. Dr. PARRY is making a thorough botanical examination, and Dr. NEWCOMB is pursuing medical researches in various directions.

OBSTACLES APPEARING.

While thus far the bulk of the testimony taken indicated a very favorable condition of affairs, certain information, the exact character of which the Commission does not make known, has been obtained, which, in the minds of some of its members, introduces obstacles which earlier testimony did not promise. The Haytian complication is occupying the serious attention of the Commission, and the intention now is to devote much more time to its investigation than was at first agreed upon. Full transcripts of such Government records as relate to leases, concessions or grants of land for railroads have been taken. They are very numerous.

The expectation is that the Commission will sail in the *Tennessee* for Azua, on Thursday or Friday of this week. The officers and crews of the *Tennessee*, *Nantucket* and *Tenific*, now all in this harbor, are ready. Mail matter forwarded at once to Santiago de Cuba, in care of the United States Consul there, via Havana, Cuba, will be the next opportunity of communicating with the Commission. After that, letters should be addressed to the Commission, in care of SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 19 Broadway, New-York, up to March 1, will be forwarded by them in the *Tybee*, sailing on March 2.

A DEBT UNPAID.

President BAEZ has called the attention of the Commission to the fact that the second payment for Samana has not been made. This violation of faith, as it is regarded here, has seriously embarrassed BAEZ, and left nearly all his officers without pay. The opinion of the Commission seems decided that the money should be paid immediately.

A NEW STEAM-SHIP.

Launch of the Largest Vessel Built on the Mersey.

We find in a Liverpool paper an account of the launching of the largest vessel ever built on the banks of the Mersey. Indeed, with the exception of the *Great Eastern*, no longer craft floats in any waters of the world. The new ship is the screw steamer *Egypt*, built for the service of the National Steam-ship Company between Liverpool and New-York. All the vessels of the Company's fleet are of great size, but this latest addition is more immense than any of the others. The *Egypt* is in length over all 440 feet, on the load line 435 feet, beam 44 feet, depth of hold 36 feet, gross measurement 4,146 tons. This enormous vessel, will be propelled by engines of nominally 500 horse-power, but capable of working up to 2,500 horse-power. They are on the compound principle of high and low pressure, and will be supplied with steam from six boilers, arranged in two sets of three each. The boilers will be fired at each end, and will carry a pressure of seventy-five pounds per square inch. The engines are expected, from the fine lines and great length of the vessel, to drive her at from twelve to thirteen knots an hour during her voyages in ordinary weather. The great length to which ships have reached since the general adoption of iron for building them has made the straight stem a necessity on account of the difficulty of turning very long vessels in dock, and the *Egypt* is an instance of the new fashion. The National Company evidently anticipated a very large emigration to America from Europe, for their vessels have most extensive accommodation for passengers. Thus the *Egypt* will be fitted for 190 first-class and 1,400 steerage passengers, for whose comfort and safety during the Atlantic voyage every provision will be made. Indeed, the principal cabins will be fitted with every adjunct to ease and luxury. Hard to encounter the severe Winter storms of the Atlantic while loaded with heavy cargoes, the *Egypt* has been constructed with every regard to strength and safety. She is a complete four-decker. The upper deck is a flush spar deck fore and aft, with no obstructions save the cabin entrances and skylights. This and the deck below are strongly plated with steel and planked with pine. The two lower decks are plated with iron amidships, where the strain of the machinery comes, and are also decked over the same as the upper decks. The saloons, state-rooms and officers' rooms will be heated with steam piping, which is found more effective, safer by far than dangerous in a heavy seaway than stoves. The report read at the Sailors' Home meeting the other day gave various reasons for the diminution in the numbers of the "true British sailor," but it left out of account one very potent reason, namely, the substitution, in a great measure, for the "old Jack Tar" of our fondest traditions, of the steam sailor. It is amazing how much work on shipboard, besides loading and discharging cargo, can now be done by steam. The steam winch will as easily hoist a heavy topsail-yard as a bale of cotton, "at the pull" is heard oftener and more certain than that to the tune of "Yo, heave ho!" The *Egypt* has five steam winches, and two steam capstans and windlasses of MAYNER'S make. The *Egypt* will have two funnels, (fore and aft,) and four masts. The forward masts, still called the fore and main, will be square-rigged; the two after ones, known as the mizzen and jigger, will have a polacca rig. Tar lower yards and lower topsail-yards—the national boats having adopted the American double-topsail-yard principle, are made of steel plates, thus securing strength and lightness. All the lower masts are of iron plates. The vessel will have steering apparatus, both amidships and aft, for though the former position is best for lookout when steering on rivers or channels, there is a prejudice still in favor of the after-steering gear in the open sea, as acting more directly upon the rudder. All the steering apparatus will be of the most modern approved description. Indeed, throughout the vessel the work is of the highest class, for the company are their own insurers, and having so many ships they take care that it by having the best possible material. The *Egypt* is said to be almost paid for out of the premiums saved from payment to underwriters. The keel of this ship of 5,000 tons was laid in March, 1870, she was launched on the 9th of February, and in six weeks probably she will be ready for her trial trip. She is considered in many respects the finest piece of naval architecture ever constructed in the Mersey, and a tribute to her nobleness was paid in the pilgrimage of 4,000 or 5,000 people to the extreme south end of the port to witness her launch yesterday. The day was beautifully fine, but the strong wind from north-north-west was rather sharp, and tried the stamina of those who had to wait nearly three-quarters of an hour beyond the time (1 o'clock) at which the launch was fixed to take place. At last, everything being ready, and the river clear of obstructing craft, the rope which held the weights above the trigger was cut by Mrs. C. E. DIXON, who immediately afterward dashed a bottle of sparkling Moselle against the vessel's prow, and wished "Success to the *Egypt*!" For a moment or two there was a critical pause; then the huge vessel moved to "feel herself on the ways," a slight downward motion commenced, and in the most stately manner, but with gradually increasing speed the great argosy glided down 800 feet of ways and then was fairly afloat. The "dip," as her bow left the ways, was much less than usual, as the water came forward to "feel herself on the ways." A

THOMAS, THE MURDERER.

Argument on the Appeal at General Term—Decision Reserved.

The case of JOHN THOMAS, the colored man now under condemnation of death in the Tombs, for the murder of another colored man named JOHNSON, came up for argument in the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on an appeal from the decision of Judge SUTHERLAND, refusing a writ of error and stay. On behalf of the prisoner, Mr. J. A. GOODLETT, his counsel, contended that he (the prisoner) was entitled to a reversal of the judgment and a new trial in his case, on the following grounds:

First—It was error in the Court, on the trial of the cause, to reject the juror as incompetent on his stating he had conscientious scruples against capital punishment, when he said his conscientious scruples would not preclude him from finding a verdict where the penalty was death, if the evidence under the instructions of the Court should justify such verdict. It restricted the trial of capital cases to jurors only, whose sentiments and opinions, political as well as religious, were in harmony and accord with the law of capital punishment. The twelfth section of the third article of the R. S., p. 780, is an express enactment defining the source and covering the class of cases where religious belief and conscientious scruples flowing from such religious belief are made grounds of incompetency of persons professing such belief. Outside of that section of the statute there is no disqualification of a juror arising from conscientious scruples from religious belief paramount to and irreconcilable with the enforcement of the law of capital punishment. If the conscientious scruples of a juror be deemed sufficient to render him incompetent, without its being shown to result from religious belief, it is only available on a challenge of the juror calling for the interposition of the Court to exercise its discretion. There was no challenge of the juror. (O'Brien vs. The People, 48 vol. Barb. R., 274; Walton case, 32 N. Y. Rep., 161; Damon's case, 13 Wendell R., 351.)

Second—The Court erred in not quashing the indictment, for the reasons stated, that it did not charge murder to have been committed in the language of the statute, or as known and defined at common law, viz.; of malice aforethought. It omitted aforethought. (People vs. Enoch, 13 Wendell, p. 173.)

Third—The Court erred in refusing to give to the jury the ninth request asked for the defendant, (that they might find a verdict of murder in the second degree.) It took away from the jury an aspect of the case under the evidence, which they should have been allowed to consider in the case. The second and third subdivisions of section 5, of R. S. defining murder in the first degree, were not applicable by the evidence to the case, and the jury should have been permitted, if they did not believe the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree under the first subdivision of section 5, nor of manslaughter in the third degree, nor the killing to have been justifiable homicide, to have found whether it was not done under such circumstances as would make it murder in the second degree.

Fourth—The verdict of the jury is unsustained and unwarranted by the evidence. The jury relied entirely on a portion of the testimony of Halsey, a witness for the prosecution, in arriving at the intention, on the part of the defendant, to take the life of the deceased, while they overlooked or gave no weight of consideration to that part of the witnesses' testimony of what the defendant said, which stated his conduct and appearance, and which revealed his condition and state of mind as the time he made to the witness his threat or statement. (People vs. Parcell.) Decided at present term of General Term of Supreme Court.

Mr. GOODLETT further argued that the circumstances in this case were as strong, if not stronger, in favor of a new trial than in the case of F[illegible], in whom the Court had just awarded a new trial.

District-Attorney GARVIN controverted the force of the points taken by Mr. GOODLETT, contending that they were not tenable in law, and [illegible] on which to base a judgment of reversal. He concluded his argument with a strenuous appeal for the strict enforcement of the law in all cases of the taking of human life.

The Court will probably render a decision on Monday next.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Report on Evening Schools—The Fate of Mr. Wood's Resolutions.

The New-York Board of Education met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SMYTH in the chair. A communication was read from the City Superintendent, stating that during the past month he has examined the pupils of [illegible] schools—twenty-seven for white children and three for colored. In these schools there were [illegible] classes, of which [illegible] were found to be excellent, 119 good, 51 fair, and 10 indifferent. The discipline was found to be commendable, but the management ineffective. The whole number of pupils on register was 9,695, of whom 5,811 were reported to be sufficiently regular in their attendance for examination. The Superintendent concludes by saying that "while the evening schools have done a very useful and important work this Winter, I think that they should be much better classified than they have been in order to accomplish all that should be expected of them." He also suggests that the schools should be kept open until the 1st of March. The report was ordered to be placed on file.

The Committee on Studies, &c., reported against Mr. WOOD's resolutions confining the analysis of sentences to pupils of the first and second grades, directing that spelling and reading books be provided in script characters, and also directing that hereafter the classes in the various schools be examined by the City Superintendent and his assistants twice in each year.

Mr. WOOD said he had voted for the increase of the salaries of the Superintendent and his assistants under the idea that two examinations were to be made during the year. If this was not going to be done, then the question arose as to whether the salaries of these gentlemen should not be reduced.

The reports relating to the first two resolutions were then adopted. The last was referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

The nominations of Mrs. ELIZABETH A. P[illegible] as Principal of female department of Grammar School No. 3, Ninth Ward; Miss M. J. DAVIS as Vice-Principal of said school; and Miss MARY A. HARRIOT as Vice-Principal of senior department of Grammar School No. 41 in the Ninth Ward, were confirmed.

The Board then adjourned.

Oliver Cromwell—Lecture by Prof. John Lord at Association Hall.

Prof. JOHN LORD delivered another of his historical lectures yesterday morning at Association Hall, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, before a very large and interested audience. His theme was "Oliver Cromwell." The lecturer did not confine himself exclusively to this subject, but treated generally of the many interesting historical and religious incidents connected with this epoch of English history, beginning with the reign of CHARLES and terminating with the execution of that unfortunate Monarch. Adverting to the religious condition of Britain at this period, he described the character of CHARLES to be contained in the theory of the "divine right of Kings," with high ritualistic convictions, which a logical mind would have conformed to Romanism. Rapidly sketching the difficulties he encountered from the opposition of his Parliament, through his tyrannous and oppressive legislation, Dr. LORD traced the inception of the revolution which resulted in the decapitation of CHARLES and the elevation of CROMWELL to the position of Protector of the realm. CROMWELL, he said, possessed ability of as remarkable an order as that of NAPOLEON, was fervently attached to his convictions, with a deep-seated hatred of Catholicism, was intensely patriotic, and entered into the spirit of the revolution with such ardor and evinced such military genius as soon raised him to the highest position in the party. The battle of Wooster proved fatal to the followers of CHARLES, and maintained and perpetuated the doctrines of Protestantism in England. The lecturer defended the execution of CHARLES under the plea of necessity, and urged that, had the fortunes of war rendered him victorious a similar fate awaited the leaders of the Puritan party. He denied that in any sense CROMWELL could be considered an usurper as some writers had sought to prove, and in conclusion observed, that the movement which produced his fame originated a spirit in England to which much of her subsequent greatness might well be traced.

Another Contested Will Case Before the Surrogate—A Large Estate Involved—An Interesting Litigation in Prospect.

Proceedings in the matter of the contested will of BRIAN McCAHILL, deceased, were inaugurated yesterday before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, and the case formally opened. No testimony was, however, taken, and the session was a brief one. The examination of witnesses will begin on Friday, March 3, to which day an adjournment was taken. The case promises to be an interesting one, if from no other cause, from the large amount of property involved. Mr. McCAHILL, the deceased, who died in this City in January last, was an old and well-known resident of the Nineteenth Ward. Entering largely into real estate speculations, he was fortunate in his investments, and his estate, it is estimated, is worth about $700,000. Just prior to his death he executed a will by the terms of which he divided his property among his relatives, giving a large share to his son, THOMAS J. McCAHILL, legacies to various nephews and nieces, and also legacies to different Catholic charitable institutions. To Mrs. McCAHILL, however, widow of the deceased, a life interest in the late residence of the testator, with the furniture therein and $1,200 a year, is all that is left. The widow is the main contestant of the instrument in question, although some other surviving relations also put in a claim that they have not been properly remembered. The executors named in the will are Messrs. THOS. J. McCAHILL, Rev. Father McMAHON and JAMES BRADY. The grounds of the contest are not yet developed, no allegations having as yet been filed. It is understood, however, that undue influence and mental incapacity will be made the issue. The following lawyers appeared in the case yesterday for the parties respectively named: For the executors, A. J. VANDERPOEL, Esq.; for Mrs. McCAHILL, widow of the deceased, MARGARET McMAHON, surviving sister of the testator, and her children, and for CHAS. RILEY, JAMES RILEY and ANN RILEY, nephews and nieces of the deceased, Messrs. FLANAGAN and HARNET; for MARY CURTIN and ELLEN LEONARD, nieces of testator, and for BRYAN McCAHILL, a son, Judge THOS. A. LEDWITH.

STATEN ISLAND IMPROVEMENT.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Commission—Two Bills Presented by the Legislative Committee—Their Essential Points.

There was a meeting of the Staten Island Improvement Commission, at No. 9 Nassau-street, yesterday. The first item in the special business, Mr. SIMONTON's proposition to amend the eleventh article of the by-laws, was passed over until a future meeting, on motion of Mr. Mr. SIMONTON, to afford time for the transaction of the important business on hand.

Mr. PRENTICE then arose to read a report from the majority of the Legislative Committee, and signed by him, Messrs. MARTIN and HEADLEY. Before he read, however, Mr. WESTERVELT begged leave to state that, dissenting from certain portions of that document, the minority, through him, desired also to report. Mr. PRENTICE then read, as from the majority—

"An act to provide for laying out roads, streets, and avenues on Staten Island, and to designate the location of such sewers and drains as may be necessary for the use and health of the residents of said island, and to ascertain and lay out such lands as are required to provide for a future supply of pure water for the residents thereof, and to make tax maps of all the real estate on said island for the purpose of insuring a better apportionment and collection of the taxes in said county, and appointing commissioners and providing means to perform said work."

This act empowered these Commissioners to cause to be made as speedily and economically as practicable, an accurate and detailed survey of the whole of Staten Island, employing such engineers, surveyors and other agents as may be necessary, and paying them such compensation as shall be reasonable and just for all work performed, no debt being contracted therefor. From such survey shall be made: First—An exact road map, showing all existing roads or streets on the island, and a plan for the new roads, streets and avenues requisite and necessary to lay out the island into convenient blocks. Second—A separate map or maps of all lands on Staten Island required for the purpose of providing and preserving a supply of pure water shall be so drawn as to show the limits of each naturally separate water district and the quantity of land contained in each. The lands so designated for supplying water shall be suitably described on the road map, and the Commissioners shall cause to be erected suitable monuments to fix the boundaries of the lands so designated by them. Third—A separate set of maps for the use of the Board of Supervisors, Assessors and Tax Collectors of Staten Island, to be designated "Tax Maps of Staten Island," shall be so prepared as to show the size and boundary of each person's real estate on said Island, on the plan of the tax maps of the City of New-York. Whenever any [illegible] shall convey a portion of any plot or piece of ground designated as one piece on said tax map, or divide it into lots for the purpose of sale, after the tax maps are filed in the County Clerk's office of [illegible] County, [illegible] shall, within thirty days after making such conveyance or division, file in the County Clerk's office of Richmond County, an exact diagram showing [illegible] and location of the piece or pieces of land so conveyed, with the name of the grantee marked on each piece, and in case of division into lots, the shape, size and location of all such lots; which diagram shall have indorsed thereon an affidavit of some surveyor that said diagram is correct and true. Any person failing to comply with this requirement shall remain personally liable for all taxes and assessments laid upon the land sold, the same as though such sale had never been made until such diagram shall be filed. Fourth. The Commissioners shall cause to be indicated on the road map, by suitable lines for that purpose, the courses and direction of such sewers and drains as may be requisite for the proper drainage of said island. [illegible] such times and in such [illegible] shall be called for, by a requisition [illegible] by three or more of said Commissioners [illegible] to the order of the several Commissioners signing the requisition for each particular warrant, but the warrants shall not be issued to an amount exceeding in all the sum of $35,000. The Board of Supervisors are authorized and directed, in their annual assessment for the year 1871, to assess and collect from and upon all the real and personal estate in said county, liable to taxation, this sum. The Commissioners shall, upon the completion of the work, make a detailed report under oath of their proceedings to the Legislature of New-York, accompanied with such suggestions and recommendations as they may think proper for the action of the Legislature.

This report was accepted.

Then Mr. WESTERVELT read the minority report, which was entitled "An act to appoint Commissioners to make a survey of Richmond County and certain maps therefrom, and to report a plan for laying out Staten Island, and securing a water supply for the inhabitants thereof."

The essential difference of the bill from that presented by Mr. PRENTICE is contained in section [illegible]: "The said Board of Commissioners is [illegible] directed to proceed with all convenient [illegible] to cause a full and accurate survey to be made of the whole of Staten Island [illegible]

1. An accurate road and drainage map of Staten Island, showing the location, width and grade of all existing public roads or highways and all existing lines of drainage and water courses, natural or artificial.

2. A map of each naturally separate water district of said island, and of the lands needed to be secured to obtain and preserve for the future use of the inhabitants of such districts an adequate supply [illegible]

3. A tax map of said county, showing the location and dimensions of each separate plot or parcel of land in said county—designating the same by letters or numbers, or both, as may be found most convenient—said tax map to be prepared in such form as may be convenient for its use in assessing property in said county, and with a view to the designation of property assessed by the numbers or letters by which the same may be designated on said tax map.

SEC. 10. Upon the completion of the maps provided for by the last preceding section, a copy of each shall be made under the direction of the said Board, and the original and copy shall each be signed by said Commissioners or by a majority of them, and the originals shall be deposited and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, and the copies shall be deposited and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany.

Considerable discussion here arose because of Mr. WESTERVELT's motion to consider his bill section by section, rather than Mr. PRENTICE's. Messrs. MARTIN, SIMONTON and WYLTH favored Mr. PRENTICE's, while Prof. WILCOX and HORNFAGER supported the motion. It was finally lost, and the first document was taken up to be perfected. It was moved and carried that the title of Mr. WESTERVELT's bill be substituted for that of Mr. PRENTICE. Other corrections were made in a few of the preliminary clauses of the document, and the Commission adjourned to meet again next Saturday, at 1 P. M.

The Fine Arts in the City Hall.

At noon yesterday a portrait of WASHINGTON, said to be by REMBRANDT PEALE, and which, for some time past has been hanging in one of the Common Council committe-rooms, was seized and sold by the Sheriff. The picture has a somewhat curious history. In March, 1870, a resolution was adopted by the Common Council authorizing the Controller to purchase this picture of a Mr. SOMMERS for $1,250. The Controller, however, did not avail himself of the authority delegated to him. A few months since a Mr. FINK brought suit against the City for the amount due on the picture, but lost his suits, an answer being put in that the City had not purchased the picture, and consequently did not owe anything for it, and at the same time the Corporation Counsel asked the Court to make an order compelling the complainant to pay the costs of the suits, $190. The order was given, and, as Mr. FINK declined to settle up, yesterday the picture was sold to Mr. DAVID J. DRAKE for $250. The claim against the City was, it is said, sold to a third party, who is, of course, out of pocket by the transaction.

The City Missions—Interesting Facts and Figures.

On Wednesday evening the City Mission held its monthly meeting, in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church. Several of the missionaries narrated incidents of their experiences and observations in missionary labors among the German population, and in hospitals and mission stations, and illustrated the power and value of Christian love and truth in overcoming the evil passions of men, and in reclaiming the abandoned and lost. Mr. LOUIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, briefly reviewed the history of City missions, and gave a general view of the practical results. Rev. GEORGE J. MINGENS, Superintendent of Missions, analyzed the operations of the Mission, and presented many interesting and encouraging facts. Among the figures of the month's results we note the following: There are forty missionaries, male and female, who make 9,636 visits monthly; seven mission chapels, in which are held 500 services monthly; four mission Sunday-schools, having in charge 1,350 children; eight temperance societies, with 4,000 pledged members enrolled; three mission churches and 300 communicants; two lodging-houses; reading-rooms, giving 2,000 lodgings and meals and having 500 readers; 200 families and 1,000 persons aided, &c.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is a list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 23, 1871:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Fourteen first-class dwellings, south side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, 105 feet west of Fourth-avenue, three stories and basement, 16 by 24; JOHN M. FIELDER, owner.

Six first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, 155 feet west of Fourth-avenue, three stories and basement, 16 by 43; JOHN M. FIELDER, owner.

Five first-class dwellings, south-west corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, four stories and basement; CHARLES DUGGIN, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 332 East Fifty-fifth-street, four stories, 20 by 60; WM. HALL, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One second-class dwelling, No. 190 Madison-street, two stories, 20 by 31; LEWIS F. EBERT, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 268 East Houston-street, (rear,) three stories, 19.4 by 30; LEWIS HOFFMAN, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north side of Spring-street, 50 feet 8¾ inches east of Marion-street, five stories and basement, 25.3 by 82; CHARLES HUBER, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 63 and 65 Avenue C, five stories, 24 by 62; M. QUENZER, owner.

One first-class store, No. 16 Desbrosses-street, four stories, 24.2 by 60; M. SEXTON, owner.

One factory, Nos. 30 and 32 Columbia-street, five stories, 30 by 83; GEO. HESS, owner.

One factory, No 291 Broome-street, corner of Eldridge, two stories, 22 by 18; DORRNICH & SCHNELL, owners.

One stable south-west corner of Washington and Franklin streets, two stories, 12 by 80; WM. SWAINE, owner.

One stable, No. 268 East Houston-street, (rear,) two stories, 19.4 feet by 30; LOUIS HOFFMAN, owner.

One stable south side of Sixty-third-street, 150 feet west of Ninth-avenue, two stories, 30 by 48; WM. JOHNSON, owner.

One stable, No. 80 Washington-street, (rear,) two stories, 20 by 100; JOHN WOODS, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 175 feet east of Seventh-avenue, two stories, 25 by 36; EMMA BOEHME, owner.

One second-class dwelling south side of One Hundred and Sixty-first-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, two stories, 20 by 25; WM. McGUINNESS, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. buildings	41	Tenement-house	1
Brown-stone fronts	26	Stores and tenements	4
Brick fronts	12	First-class store	1
Frame buildings	2	Factories	2
First-class dwellings	25	Stables	4
Second-class dwellings	4		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Feb. 23, [illegible] the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick dwelling, No. 315 West Twentieth-street, three stories, 22 by 36, one story to be added; JAMES DALEY, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 34 Rutgers-street, three stories and attic, 24.6 by 46, one story to be added; LEWIS F. EBERT, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 426 East Houston-street, 22.6 by 35, store to be made on first floor front; JOHN GAMBEL, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 436 Eighth-avenue, four stories, 18.6 by 62, store to be made in front; ELI GURNEE, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 80 Washington-street, three stories and attic, 20 by 40, one story to be added; JOHN WOODS, owner.

One office building, No. 73 William-street, four stories, 21 by 60, to be repaired, injured by fire; F. A. BISHOP, owner.

One store and tenement, No. [illegible] Bowery, [illegible]

One frame dwelling, [illegible] to be remodeled as a Summer residence at a cost of $11,000; JAMES J. KEYS, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 23, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

James-street, Nos. 1 and 3, JOHN S. FOSTER, owner; foundation wall bulged, girders and beams rotten.

Chatham-street, No. 175, JOHN S. FOSTER, owner; building in a generally unsafe condition.

Duane-street, No. 307, J. N. WYCKOFF, agent; unsafe awning frame and broken gutter and leader.

Chatham-street, Nos. 134 and 136, Mrs. P. L. VULTE, owner; unsafe and rotten cornice on rear.

Gold-street, Nos. 39 and 41, JOHN W. MASON, owner; front and rear walls badly cracked.

Baxter-street, No. 1, Mrs. P. L. VULTE, owner; front wall badly bulged and cracked.

Vesey-street, Nos. 90 and 92, STEPHEN BAKER, owner; gutter and Mansard roof slates broken.

Vesey-street, No. 94, EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, owner; gutter and Mansard-roof slates broken.

Pearl-street, No. 486, JOHN BAXTER, owner; awning rafters broken and cornice rotten.

Pearl-street, No. 472, WM. CLINTON, owner; beams rotten and broken in centre.

Pearl-street, No. 482, Lorillard estate, owner; cornice rotten and liable to fall.

Thames-street, No. 19, W. and E. A. CRUIKSHANK, agents; rear gutter rotten, and leader broken.

Washington-street, No. 168, J. HERMAN SCHUTTE, owner; southerly foundation wall bulged, cracked and sprung.

Pearl-street, No. 484, Lorillard estate, owner; north wall badly bulged.

Pearl-street, rear No. 484, Lorillard estate, owner; front and south walls bulged, cracked and unsafe.

Third-avenue, Nos. 494 and 496, WM. THOMSON, owner; coping-stone loose and unsafe.

West-street, No. 195, JOHN CLOUGH, owner; rear wall cracked and broken; lintel broken.

Cherry-street, No. 33, H. D. MINER, owner; balconies connecting front and rear houses rotten.

Scammel-street, (extension,) No. 41, FREDERICK WESSELLS, owner; front wall bulged and sprung, and leader broken.

Pearl-street, No. 496, GEORGE KOPP, owner; rear wall badly cracked, lintel and two basement window-sills broken.

Pearl-street, No. 492, JOSEPH SORIA, owner; rear wall badly cracked, building settled, window-arch unsafe.

Pearl-street, No. 488, JAMES PRIOR, owner; building settled, all the walls cracked, bulged and unsafe.

William-street, (rear,) No. 126, GEORGE GILFORD, owner; walls cracked and floor-beams improperly supported.

Bleecker-street, No. 195, DAVID SAMES, owner; rear stoop and piazza unsafe and liable to fall.

Third-avenue, No. 1,845, NATHAN RANDELL, owner; north gable and wall bulged.

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

James-street, Nos. 1 and 3, John F. Foster, owner; Chatham-street, Nos. 134 and 136, Mrs. P. L. Vulte, owner; Gold-street, Nos. 39 and 41, John W. Mason, owner; Greenwich-street, No. 326, H. Rankin, lessee; Greenwich-street, No. 382, George W. Griffin, owner; Greenwich-avenue, No. 104, M. B. Tompkins, owner; Jones-street, No. 6, Henry Weil, owner; West Twentieth-street, No. 124, Mrs. Jerome, owner; Pearl-street, No. 484, Lorillard estate, owner; Third-avenue, Nos. 494 and 496, Wm. Thomson, owner; Cherry-street, No. 33, H. D. Miner, owner; Barrow-street, Nos. 62 and 64, W. B. Blackwell, owner; Park-street, No. 65, Patrick Cassidy, owner; Pearl-street, No. 496, George Kopp, owner; Stone-street, No. 29, Harris Willson, owner; Park-street, No. 49, W. J. & M. Burke, agents; Pearl-street, rear of No. 494, P. Gerraghty, owner; Pearl-street, rear of No. 496, George Kopp, owner; Pearl-street, No. 496, Catharine Malone, owner; Pearl-street, No. 500, N. J. & M. Burke, agents; East Twenty-fifth-street, Nos. 428 and 430, Jacob Vanderpool, owner; Centre-street, No. 60, John Doyle, owner; Centre-street, No. 56, J. & E. Jones, owners; Centre-street, No. 66, Mrs. Ann Gillen, agent; Pearl-street, No. 503, Charles Parker, owner; Madison-street, No. 189, Henry R. Remsen, owner; Madison-street, No. 193, Michael Ryan, owner.

The Horse Market.

With the first glimpse of favorable weather trade in horses opens in Twenty-fourth-street. As yet much has not been done, but the sales effected were made on easy terms. Salesmen complain of the scarcity of good well-bred harness horses. They say that farmers do not breed them nearly so much as they ought, but that on the contrary the rural districts are full of weedy trotters, that if brought to the Eastern cities would not fetch their traveling expenses. M. S. CURRY reports trade small but improving; sold during past week five head, including two saddle horses; weight fifteen hands, price $450 per head; harness horses from $350 to $500 per head; has on sale fourteen head of very choice harness horses. COMAN & FITCH report trade opening with fair prospects; have on sale sixteen head, including trotters and carriage horses. A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Bull's Head Stables, reports trade in heavy draft horses fair for the commencement of the season; is just now sold out, but telegrams report 100 head of horses on the road for his stables, including heavy Western, Pennsylvania and Canadian horses. Late sales have been effected from $120 to $300 for single horses, and from $200 to $600 for matched pairs.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, (Feb. 23,) although not as large as on Tuesday, was nevertheless good, and considerable interest was manifested by those present. Nearly all the property advertised to be sold was disposed of, and the prices, on the average, were better than usual. The following is a report of the day's business:

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., at public auction, sold a four-story brick house, and the lease of a lot, located on the east side of Madison-avenue, 20 feet north of Twenty-eighth-street, known as No. 81. The lot is 18 by 75 feet, and the house the same front by 55 feet in depth. The lease has six years to run, with covenants for renewal, at an annual ground rent of $190. The property was purchased by R. C. DAVIDGE for $19,880. The same firm next disposed of the premises known as Nos. 390 and 390½ Water-street, between Oliver and Catharine streets, comprising a lot about 20 by 60, upon which are two three-story brick-front houses. The price realized at the sale was $7,000, and the purchaser GEO. BEALE, JR. The last peace of real estate sold by Mr. MULLER was a two-story frame house and lot, 19 by 102.2, situated on the south side of East Eighty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, known as No. 220; W. C. JONES bought the premises for $4,800. At the conclusion of the above transactions, Messrs. MULLER & CO. offered for sale the Scranton, Penn., Coal Mine, referred to at length in this column yesterday. The sale embraced the coal in the mine, estimated at 3,000,000 tons; but as the auctioneer stated the mine was supposed to be capable of producing 12,000,000 tons. only three bids were made on the property—the first being one-half cent per ton, and the last one cent. Mr. BENJAMIN DRAKE was the bidder at the last-named figure, and to him the mine was sold at the rate specified—or in other words, for $30,000.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at public auction, sold quite a large lot of Harlem property as follows: Plot of ground comprising four lots on the north-west corner of One hundred and Nineteenth-street, with a front of 168 feet on the Harlem River, with dock warehouse, &c., thereon, sold to B. J. H. TRASKE for $26,000. A second plot adjoining the above also embracing four lots on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, with same river front but lots vacant, was sold to A. R. ENO, for $20,750; two lots in the rear of the last-named plot, located on the south-side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 90 feet west of the river, one 43.5 by 100.10, and the other 20 by the same depth were purchased by Mr. TRUSKE for $7,750 and $2,800 respectively. A lot 20 by 100.10, in the rear of the first plot sold, situated on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, 104 feet west of the river, was bought by MARTIN FOX for $2,100, and four lots adjoining, of the same size, by Mr. TRUSKE for $1,900 each. The entire property, it was thought, brought very fair figures. Messrs. BLEECKER & CO. also offered three Brooklyn lots, each with a two-story building thereon, located, two on the north side of [illegible] property was sold, however, although [illegible]

A. JOURNEAY, also at public auction, disposed of the following City property, at the prices annexed: Premises No. 420 West Thirty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, embracing a lot 25 by 98.9, upon which are two three-story brick tenement-houses, one 25 by [illegible] front, and the other 25 by 20, rear, sold to [illegible] HINMAN for $10,250. Premises No. [illegible] East Thirty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, comprising a three-story brick tenement-house and lot, house 25 by 48, lot 20 by 98.9, sold to W. CARPENTER for $8,750. Premises No 121 West Twenty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, including a lot 25 by 98.9, a four-story and basement brick house, 25 by 40 front, and a two-story and basement brick house 25 by 35, rear, sold to EDGAR T. STEWART for $15,750. This property, it was stated, rents for $2,500 per annum. Premises Nos. 123 and 125, two lots together, 50 by 98.9, with a two-story and basement brick stable upon the rear of each lot, both sold to T. H. SMITH, of the firm of SMITH & GRAVES, for [illegible] $15,000 was offered as a starter, but rejected.

ROBERTS & McGUIRE, at a legal sale, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of GRATE NATHAN, Esq., referee, sold the premises known as No. 49 Essex-street, 50 feet 3 inches south of Grand. The property includes a lot 25 by 87.6, upon which are erected two frame houses. It was purchased by IMMEN & STEMME, for $13,950.

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, also, at a legal sale, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of CHAS. T. MIDDLEBROOK, Esq., referee, disposed of a lot, 25 by 102.3, located on the north side of Seventy-fifth-street, 173 feet east of Avenue A; C. B. PERT was the buyer, at $1,500.

S. DINGEE & CO., at an executor's sale, by order of THEODORA ROSS, Esq., executor of the estate of JAMES MONCRIEFF, deceased, sold the business property situated on the north-west corner of Broome and Varick streets. The lot is 21 by 64, and the building thereon covers nearly the entire lot. The premises were purchased by J. GREENHUT, for $12,550, cash.

No additional sales were made, the property known as No. 18 West-street, advertised by H. A. CAMP to be sold, being withdrawn, and with the following adjournments announced the business of the day closed: By JAMES M. MILLER, the sale of a house and lot on Thirty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, adjourned until March 6. By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., the sale of a house and lot on Forty-fourth-street, near Broadway, adjourned until March 16. Both of these proposed transactions are legal sales.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, at a legal sale, J. COLE, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of WM. PERT, Esq., referee, sold a three-story brick house and lot situated on the north side of Front-street, 375 feet east of Bridge, for $6,675 cash. The purchaser was ALFRED T. DRURY. The price is a good one, as the property is located almost directly opposite the gas works.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4-story brick house and lease of lot, e. s., No. 81, Madison-av., 20 ft. 1 inch n. of 28th-st.; house 18x55; lot, 18x75 ... $19,880
2 3-story brick-front houses and lot, n. s., Nos. 390 and 390½ Water-st., between Catharine and Oliver sts.; lot 20.6x60.3 ... 7,000
2-story frame house and lot, s. s., No. 220 East 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; lot 19.02x102.2 ... 4,800

By A. J. Bleecker Son & Co.

Plot of ground, (4 lots,) n. s. corner 119th-st. and Harlem River; street front 104 ft. 1 inch; river front 168 ft.; sold with water rights, also dock and warehouse ... $26,000
Plot of ground, (4 lots,) s.e. corner of 120th-st. and Harlem River, adjoining above; street front 100 ft.; river front 168 ft.; water rights also sold ... 20,750
1 lot with buildings thereon, s. s. of 120th-st., 90 ft. w. of Harlem River; lot, 43.5x100.10 ... 7,750
1 lot adjoining above, s. s of 120th-st., 138 ft. 5 inches w. of River, 20x100.10 ... 2,800
1 lot n. s. of 119th-st.; 104 ft. 1 inch w. of Harlem River, 20x100.10 ... 2,100
4 lots adjoining above, n. s. of 119th-st., 124 ft. 1 inch w. of River, with buildings thereon; lots each, 20x100.10; $1,900 each ... 7,600

By A. Journeay.

2 3-story brick houses and lot, s. s., No. 420 West 31st-st., 420 ft. e. of 10th-av.; front house, 25x40; rear house, 25x20; lots, 25x98.9 ... $10,250
3-story and basement brick house and lot, n. s., No. 219 East 31st-st., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av.; house, 25x48; lot, 20x98.9 ... 8,750
1 4-story and basement brick house and lot, 1 2-story and basement brick house and lot, n. s., No. 121 West 28th-st., 275 ft. w. of 6th av.; front house, 25x40; rear house, 25x35; lot, 25x98.9 ... 15,750
2-story and basement brick stable and lot, n. s., No. 123 West 28th-st., adjoining above; building, 24.6x35; lot, 24.6x98.9 ... 11,250
2-story and basement brick stable and lot, n. s., No. 125 West 28th-st., adjoining above; building, 25.6x35; lot, 25.6x98.9 ... 11,250

By Roberts & McGuire.

2 frame houses and lots, w. s., No. 49 Essex-st., 50.3 ft. s. of Grand-st., lot 25x87.6 ... $13,950

By Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury.

1 lot, n. s. 75th-st., 173 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.3 ... $1,500

By S. Dingee & Co.

Lot, with building thereon, n. w. corner Broome and Varick sts., lot 21x68 ... $12,550

Brooklyn Exchange Sales, Feb. 23.

BROOKLYN.

By J. Cole, Auctioneer.

3-story brick house and lot n. s. Front-st., 375 ft. e. of Bridge-st., house 22x52, lot 25x100, cash ... $6,675

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., for sale, a most superior house, finished throughout in hard wood; plumbing in best order; size, 21.3x55x100.5; four story. $46,500, with carpets and gas-fixtures.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x45x100, $28,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A VERY CONVENIENT THREE-story brick house; all improvements; good neighborhood; 78th-st., near 3d-av.; must be sold; only $8,300; only $2,000 cash.
GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, No. 133 Nassau-st.

WEST 51ST-ST.—FOR SALE, A MOST complete English-basement brown-stone house in perfect order, 21.10x55x half block, $30,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, BROKERS, OR BANKERS.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Maiden-lane, 50 feet from Broadway, and having a front on Maiden-lane of 50 feet, and built in the best and most substantial manner, steam-engine in sub-cellar, of the best construction, and the entire building heated by steam, and now rented for about $12,500 per annum; can be delivered on 1st of May with half under lease as above, or with the full rent roll.
For insurance companies, bankers or brokers, there is hardly anything offered more eligible, and as an investment it is commended to capitalists. Price and terms reasonable. For terms and further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis H. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY OR BROOKLYN. IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.
None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS THE Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

A.—EXECUTOR'S SALE—STUYVESANT-square.—The four-story modern desirable brown-stone dwelling, with furniture, No. 2 Rutherfurd-place; lot in fee.
Also, by same estate, No. 37 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place, full-sized dwelling and lot; leasehold.
Also, a revised printed list of dwellings for sale and to let, with or without furniture.
Also, $125,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit, at 7 per cent. on City property.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE first-class house, of extra width, on Columbia College lease, just by 5th-av. It is 25 feet wide, and was built by day's work, of the very best materials, under the superintendence of one of our best architects; is eminently calculated, for a gentleman's residence, for which it was contemplated, and the owner has but recently concluded to offer it. The ground rent of the lot is $700 per annum, and has the usual college clauses for renewals, at the end of each term of 21 years. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 13 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; house 20x55 feet, conveniently arranged and in perfect order throughout, containing all modern improvements, including Baker & Smith's steam-heating apparatus; lot 25x98.9. To be seen by permit only. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or JOSEPH F. BAKER, (Arnold, Constable & Co.,) No. [illegible] Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MADISON-AV.—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 294 Madison-av., between 40th and 41st sts.; house 24 by about 70 feet; was built by Robbins, and put in perfect order last [illegible]; very handsomely frescoed and furnished [illegible]. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO. [illegible]

FORTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR JUNCTION OF BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV.—[illegible] in good order [illegible]
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE, WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the elegant English-basement house, [illegible] unsurpassed in this City; house first-class [illegible] and decorated by Marcotte; all in perfect order; possession at any time. Can only be seen by permit from TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE IN [illegible]-st., near Madison-av., for sale; three story, 22x[illegible]; brown stone; in good order; price, with carpets and gas-fixtures, $35,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A MOST DESIRABLE ENGLISH basement, four-story brown-stone house, 20.5x60x half block, situated in 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in complete order, for sale.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a medium size house, containing all modern improvements, for sale for $24,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE ON LEXINGTON-av., a most complete full-size house, in perfect order; will be sold with or without elegant furniture.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV.—For sale, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22.3x50x98.9, in good order, $27,500.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Most desirable four-story English-basement house, 18.6x50x98.9, in good order; price, $35,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., FACING STUYVESANT-SQUARE.—For sale, a full-size high-stoop brown-stone house, built in a first-class manner and now in good order; price, $32,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., a well-improved street.—For sale, a three-story high-stoop brick house, 22x52, with two-story extension; price, $18,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ESTATE PROPERTY, NORTH side of 13th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av., in one plot, 139x125x103; good for factory or tenements; will leave 60 per cent. on long mortgage, and 15 per cent. shorter term. GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, No. 133 Nassau-st.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a three-story English basement-house, 18.9x50xhalf block, for sale, $28,500.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement brown-stone house, No. 40 East 21st-st., 20x50x98.9, between Madison and 4th avs. south side, in fine order. Apply to F. R. SHERMAN, No. 34 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 108 feet front by 49 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 3 College-place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN CUMBERLAND-STREET, Brooklyn, opposite Washington Park, one first-class brown-stone house, fourteen rooms and extension; this beautiful park contains thirty-six acres, in the centre of city; price low; terms easy.
T. B. JACKSON, on premises.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large first-class three-story house on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS THE Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT AT SOUTH Hampton, Long Island, containing about four acres of land, with substantial two-story and cellar frame house, with kitchen extension; house 40x32, containing about twelve rooms; also barn and granary, plenty of fruit, &c.; price, $4,000. Also on the opposite side of the road is twenty-six acres of land which can be purchased for $3,000; location very healthy. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET OR FOR SALE—A large new house, with all modern improvements, three minutes' walk from depot; large lot, good well, &c.; rent, $1,000. Address J. E. HEDDEN, P. O. Box No. 4,553 New-York, or Grove-st., East Orange.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DANIEL BRINKERHOFF, ESQ., FOR SALE.—On Manhasset Bay, north shore Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let. Apply for particulars to B. MYERS, No. 18 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT SUTHERFURD PARK—THE MOST successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, IN MT. VERNON, ON N. H. R. R., a neat, pretty French-roof house, with lot 100x105; only $7,500, $1,500 cash, balance on easy terms; also, in same place, finely located building lot, [illegible].
GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, No. 133 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP forty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic and basement; furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYBE, No. 40 Park-row, Room No. 5.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE, BERGEN POINT, ELIZABETH, ROSELLE, WESTFIELD, FANWOOD, PLAINFIELD, DUNELLEN, SOMERVILLE, CLINTON.

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st.
A. D. HOPE, General Agent.
Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

YONKERS, ON THE HUDSON,
TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON,
SING SING, ON THE HUDSON,
and at all other points on the Hudson.
DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET BY BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 65 and 67 Liberty-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.
Farm of the late Richard Losee, deceased; about 70 acres, including woodland, situated two miles south of the village, and one mile from South-side Railroad, twelve trains daily by each; well fenced and in excellent order, with apple orchard and other fruit trees; upon it is dwelling, barn and other outbuildings; will be sold low to settle the estate; terms easy. Apply to executors,
RICHARD E. LOSEE, on premises,
W. K. HINMAN, No. 160 South-st., New-York.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

AT JERSEY CITY, SPLENDID THREE-story and basement high-stoop brick house, three rooms deep, 100 feet lot; elegantly finished, fine location, five minutes' walk from ferries, must be sold as the owner is leaving, only $11,000; terms to suit purchaser. J. M. GIBSON, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address E. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS THE Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

TO LEASE—J. B. & J. M. CORNELL, LATE J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, (Plain and Ornamental Iron Works,) having decided to unite their manufacturing department in Centre-st. with their extensive works on 25th, 26th and 27th sts., now offer TO LEASE THEIR SUBSTANTIAL IRON BUILDING, (with the exception of the office and ware-rooms) on Centre-st., together with lots on Elm and Walker sts. Apply at the office, No. 141 Centre-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., ONE AND A half miles from Stamford, the large and beautiful house erected by and used as a residence by the late Nathaniel Weed. The grounds leading from the main road to the waters of the Sound (affording facilities for fishing and bathing) are stocked with pear, apple and cherry trees, and small fruits in abundance. The evergreens and hedges are equal to any in the State. The house, about fifty feet square with two wings, contains over twenty spacious rooms, besides the basement floor. On the premises are stable, granaries, poultry, ice, boat and Summer houses. A part of the furniture might, if desired, remain in the house. Possession given when required. For terms apply on the premises.

THE CHEAPEST BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE CITY.—To rent, on a lease, the new five-story iron-front store No. 147 Spring-st., west of Broadway, just completed; rent $4,500 and Croton tax. Also, for sale, three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, No. 113 East 78th-st., near 4th-av.; price $15,500, worth $18,000; $12,000 can remain on mortgage. R. WILLIAMSON, at Bull's Head Bank.

A—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.—over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x100) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

STORE AND LOFTS TO LET—JOHN-st., between Cliff and Gold sts.—First-class building; four stories; 27 feet wide by 104 feet deep. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 82 BEEKMAN-st., with or without power. Inquire on the premises of TATHAM & BROTHERS.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. [illegible] Cedar-st. Apply to GEORGE W. NICHOLS, third floor, No. 9 Pine-st., 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MERCER-ST.—TO LET—PROPERTY NO. 129 Mercer-st., will be rented low to responsible tenant. Apply to J. M. PHELPS, No. 226 Broadway.

LOFT TO LET IN WHITE MARBLE building, No. 73 John-st. Inquire in the store.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS THE Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

NINTH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—To rent, for a term of years, a large house, completely furnished with plate, linen, and all the accessories to housekeeping; in good order; a rare chance; rent $6,000 per year. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, ELEGANT BROWN-stone houses, No. 346 West 34th-st., rent $2,000; and No. 354 West 33d-st., $1,800; in perfect order. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 330 West 34th-st.

TO LET—ON EAST 38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with immediate possession, an elegant four story house and furniture. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, having all improvements, in 45th-st. Address EXECUTOR, No. 22 Beaver-st.

A DESIRABLE MODERN THREE-story brown-stone dwelling, 21x50x100 feet, handsomely furnished; 48th-st., convenient to Madison-av. cars. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 4,918 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON UNIVERSITY-PLACE, 8TH AND 9TH STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the executors of Wm. W. Chester, deceased:
UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—The lease of the lot, with the three-story, attic and basement, high-stoop brick dwelling No. 19 University-place, corner of 9th-st. House 24.7x56 feet; lot about 108.6 feet. Also, the lease of the lot, with the three-story, attic and basement, high-stoop brick dwelling, Nos. 11 and 13 University-place, corner of 8th-st. House covers nearly the entire lot, being 35 feet front, 28.9 feet rear, by 94.3 feet on University-place. The leases are from the trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, have five years to run from the 1st of May, 1871; at the expiration of the term the buildings are to be paid for or new leases given. Subject to the usual covenants and restrictions as contained in Sailors' Snug Harbor leases. Annual ground rent No. 19 University-place, $350; annual ground rent Nos. 11 and 13 University-place, $325, payable half-yearly.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, FEB. 28, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
FULTON-STREET—Gore lot, No. 120, corner of Church.
BROOME-STREET—Nos. 227, 229, 231, 233.
PEARL-STREET—No. 71.
Particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 2D AND 3D AVS., 94TH, 95TH, 102D AND 107TH STS.; ALSO, A DWELLING-HOUSE AND SIX LOTS ON 127TH AND 128TH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Henry P. McGown, Esq., executor of Andrew McGown, deceased:
SECOND-AVENUE—Four lots, north-west corner of 2d-av. and 102d-st.
THIRD-AVENUE—Four lots, north-east corner of 3d-av. and 94th-st.
NINETY-FOURTH-STREET—Seven lots, north side of 94th-st., 205 feet east of 3d-av.
NINETY-FIFTH-STREET—Six lots, south side of 95th-st., 155 feet east of 3d-av.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-STREET—Six lots, north side of 103d-st., 100 feet west of 2d-av.
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH-STREET—Twelve lots, south side of 107th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH STREETS—Three lots, north side of 127th-st., 125 feet east of 4th-av., and three lots, south side of 128th-st., adjoining the last described lots on the rear, together with the first-class two and a half story frame dwelling, filled in with brick, stable and shade thereon, being the late residence of Andrew McGown, deceased.
TERMS—Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

WM. M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.
BY WYCKOFF & LITTLE, AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
Office No. 25 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the City Sale-room, Phenix Building, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn,
ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE PIECES OF BUSINESS PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN, ON FULTON-AV., CORNER OF GALLATIN-PLACE.
Fulton-av., corner of Gallatin-place, 21 feet to inches on Fulton-av., and 110 feet on Gallatin-place.
This property is within a few hundred feet of the Court-house, and City Hall, and, as an investment, cannot be surpassed by any property on the street. Terms easy.
ALSO, Fulton-av., junction of Chauncey-st., three-story brick store, 21 feet 5 inches front by 40; lot about [illegible] feet in depth; building in good order, with water and gas.
For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers.

JAMES M. MILLER—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 28, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under the direction of the executors of THOMAS J. BLANCK, deceased:
No. 48 and 50 Hudson-st., the two four-story brick house with stores on first floor.
Two lots of land west side 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.
Three lots of land north side 27th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.
One lot of land south side 28th-st., between Third-av. and Broadway.
Ten lots of land on 9th-av., 52d and 53th sts., near Boulevard.
Four lots of land, two on west side 4th-av. and two adjoining on north side 105th-st.
Also by order of JOHN W. BLANCK. No. 419 East 27th-st., the house and lot, title perfect; 60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at the option of the purchaser.
For map and particulars, inquire of JOHN M. SCRIBNER, Jr., No. 6 Pine-st., or at the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at public auction on MONDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock at noon at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable houses and lots No. 307 Bleecker-st., on the south-east corner of West 10th-st., 25 feet 8 inches front, by about 83 feet 5 inches deep; No. 309 Bleecker-st., on the north-east corner of West 10th-st., 25 feet 11 inches on Bleecker-st., by 25 feet 9 inches deep and No. 227 West 10th-st., adjoining the corner, 25 feet 1 inch by 25 feet 11 inches deep.
This property is very desirable for investment, as it is in an improving neighborhood, and one of the best locations for business on the west side of the City. For maps and particulars apply to WM. & A. W. LOWERRE, No. 292 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to the auctioneer, at his office, No. 28 Pine-st.

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AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. (Geo. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co.)
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS and Art Galleries. (Astor-place.)
PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 24 and 25, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a large collection of MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS; also a FINE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC WORKS, [illegible] exhibition.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock, sale of BOOKS, PAINTINGS, WATER-COLORS, ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS, the property of the late Mr. John H[illegible] of New-York; also a few paintings belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Edward Hooper. The whole now on exhibition; catalogues ready.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF OFFICE AND STORE FURNITURE.
ON MONDAY, March [illegible], At 10 o'clock A. M., At No. 142 Duane-st.
The following articles, [illegible] 10 counting-room desks, [illegible] stools, 2 counters with drawers, [illegible] carpets, 1 umbrella-stand, 1 [illegible] large baskets, 1 platform scale, 2 trucks, [illegible] pigeon-holes, and various other articles [illegible].
ALSO, 3 pieces Marseilles, 1 piece velveteen, 1 piece [illegible] goods, damaged.
The articles may be seen all any time at the store.
By order of RICHARD WARREN, Assignee, No. 226 Broadway.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. H. MESSENGER, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 24, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
400 packages Malaga Raisins.
5 casks Turkey Prunes.
200 bags Peanuts.
100 boxes White Castile Soap in prime order.
500 boxes Messina Oranges.
300 boxes Messina Lemons.
100 barrels Almeria Grapes.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River, fresh Messina Oranges and Palermo Lemons:
2,750 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,008 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo brig Stafford.

E. F. THOMAS, Auctioneer.
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS, By European and American artists, sold by auction, at an ENORMOUS SACRIFICE, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, STRANGERS AND THE RESIDENTS OF THE NEIGHBORING CITIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE THEM, AT ARTIST GALLERY, No. 837 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS THE Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of W. H. NEWMAN & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
W. H. NEWMAN, SETH E. FRENCH.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name under which such partnership is to be conducted is NEWMAN & HOBSON; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership, is the buying and selling of general merchandise for their own account and on commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, JOHN LOWRY HOBSON and GEORGE G. HOBSON; that the said WILLIAM H. NEWMAN is a general partner, and his place of residence is in Middletown, in the County of Richmond and the State of New-York; that the said JOHN LOWRY HOBSON is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said GEORGE G. HOBSON is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said GEORGE G. HOBSON, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is [illegible] thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the first day of February, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.
WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, JOHN LOWRY HOBSON, General Partners. GEORGE G. HOBSON, Special Partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of EARL & BARTHOLOMEW is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
DAVID M. EARL, JAMES E. BARTHOLOMEW.
The undersigned will settle the accounts of the late firm, and continue the Fish and Provision business at the old stand, No. 186 Greenwich-st.
JAMES E. BARTHOLOMEW.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1871.

COAL.

COAL BY THE CARGO.
Fresh-mined Cumberland coal of the best quality from the Borden mines, for sale by the cargo and promptly shipped at Baltimore.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia....Sat., Feb. 25	Assyria....Wed., Mar. 1
Anglia....Sat., Mar. 4	[illegible]....Wed., Mar. 8
India....Sat., Mar. 11	Alexandria....Wed., Mar. 15
Europa....Sat., Mar. 18	Dorian....Wed., Mar. 22
Columbia....Sat., Mar. 25	Caledonia....Wed., Mar. 29

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY: First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28. Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams....March 1, at 12½ P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard....March 8, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray....March [illegible], at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth....March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price....March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green....March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. Freeman....April 5, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Mar. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, March 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, Mar. 11, [illegible]
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Mar. 18, [illegible] P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1	Aleppo, Thursday, Mar. 16
Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2	Algeria, Wednes., Mar. 22
Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8	Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9	Abyssinia, Weds., Mar. 29
China, Wednesday, Mar. 15	Samaria, Thursday, Mar. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE. By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold; Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold. By the Thursday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE. STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, Webster, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 9 A. M.
HELVETIA, Grace, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, Andrews, Saturday, Mar. 11, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $30 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency. For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
PEREIRE, Daure....WEDNESDAY, March 1
ST. LAURENT, Bocande....SATURDAY, March [illegible]
NOTE—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux. For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60. According to the location of berth. These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip. Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 19TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday; then the day previous. One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 4. OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. Conner, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Cavarly.
Departure of 19th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas. Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco April 1, 1871, for China and Japan. All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, March 3. Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M., on Thursday, March 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c. For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. Adams....March 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, (via Nassau,) March 9
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. Edwards....March 16
For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. Palmer, will sail Feb. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. R., at 3 P. M., direct to Havana. CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight,) Saturday, Feb. 25. CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Thursday, March [illegible]. CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight,) Saturday, Mar. [illegible]. CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. [illegible]. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL(?) LIVINGSTON, Capt. [illegible], THURSDAY, March 2, from Pier No. [illegible] North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
[illegible] Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. [illegible] The steamer [illegible] will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, will leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of trains. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS. Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; [illegible] COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 [illegible], near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh....May 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway NEW-JERSEY **7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,** INDORSED BY THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co., FOR SALE IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. TURNER, T. C. TURNER, J. TURNER, R. TURNER. } BANKERS, { A. TURNER, G. M. TURNER, J. S. DECKER.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y., (Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited. Interest allowed on Deposits. Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres. Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

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WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1871. By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the interest on the public debt, due March 1, 1871, will be paid at this office on and after FRIDAY, Feb. 24, 1871, without rebate. THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer United States.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE OF [illegible], ABT & CO., NO. 124 REGENT-ST., W., LONDON.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE LAND-GRANT BONDS, issued to Lebbius Chapman, H. V. Poor, James H. Edwards, Trustees, dated July 1, 1869. The highest market price will be paid for the above by WILLIAM A. GUEST, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application. W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st. TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] CO., No. 3 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office up to WEDNESDAY, March 1 proximo, at 12 o'clock noon, for the sale of [illegible] Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company [illegible] Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each. Bids should be addressed to [illegible], President, No. 3 Exchange-place—Proposals for C. & P. Bonds.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year. The transfer-books will be closed in Boston, and at the transfer office in New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER AMES, President. BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 230 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1871. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for directors, to serve during the ensuing year. JNO. H. WESTLING, Secretary.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor, and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company, of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 80 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order. H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York. DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HENRY BEECKMAN, President. M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier. UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. No. 33 UNION-SQUARE. NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1871. At an election of Directors, held on the 18th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

HENRY BEECKMAN,	B. H. BIXBY,
JAMES B. WHITING,	J. A. MONHEIMER,
T. B. READ,	G. L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL SHETHAR,	GRATZ NATHAN,
F. M. BIXBY,	THEO. MOSS,
J. A. MILLER,	T. A. BANCKER,

JOHN B. CECIL.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1871. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS THE Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl in a private family to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; will be willing to make herself generally useful; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 221 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth by hand; best City references. Call at No. [illegible] 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and take care of children; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 385 4th-av.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMstress' situation; excellent seamstress; cut and fit; operate on machines; dress hair very nicely; best eight years' City reference from her last place; will travel with lady. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, &c.; is a good baker; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress, or would go out by the day; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address No. 414 7th-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a place to wait on a lady and teach one growing child; is a good plain sewer; would travel; best reference. Apply at Room 23 Clarendon Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR person as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 115 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS WHO HAS excellent City recommendations, a situation; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; three years' City reference given. Apply at No. 241 East 12th-st., third floor, in front.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS housekeeper, or would instruct young children in English, French and music; salary disregarded, but a refined home desired. Address J. M. C., Box No. 134 Times Office.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, FRENCH, IRISH and American help can be constantly found, City and country, at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; also boys' clothing; is a good shirt-maker; can do all kinds of family sewing and fancy work; understands sewing-machines; best reference. Call at No. 342 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable girl; is a good bread and pastry cook; understands her business; would assist with the coarse washing if required; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] East 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUAtion as first-class cook; is a good family baker of bread and pastry, including all other things required in a private family; best of City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. [illegible] East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience, a situation as chamber-maid and fine seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has three years' City reference from her last employer; none but a private family need apply. Call at No. 543 9th-av., corner 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French cook (vrais cordon bleu) in a private family where a kitchen-maid is kept; good City reference. Apply at No. 118 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH cook in a private family; an excellent baker; no objection to a short distance in the country; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address 150 West 26th-st., first floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class experienced waitress; can get up salads, and understands the care of silver thoroughly; can take the place of a man in waiting; first-class City references. Call or address No. 182 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WOULD GO out by the day or week as seamstress; can make up all kinds of family sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly; can furnish her own if required. Call or address No. 150 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family as a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 207 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or would do general house-work for a family of three. Call for two days at No. 422 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as lady's maid and chambermaid; is fully competent; a good plain sewer; best City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 140 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, to take care of children and assist in chamber-work; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 694 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH widow lady as housekeeper for a widower or a bachelor just breaking up. Call for two days, Room No. 11, No. 87 Essex-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman a situation as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 18th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a young girl of 16, in a respectable private family, to take care of children. Call for two days at No. [illegible] Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging. Call at 140 East 39th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse or chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 53 Greenwich-av., corner Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, or would make herself generally useful. Call at or address No. 131 West 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as thorough chamber-maid or waitress; is highly recommended by her present employer, where she can be seen between the hours of 12 and 2. Apply at No. 115 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, or would do cooking, washing and ironing for a small private family; City references. Call at No. [illegible] 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 26th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE; fresh milk; by a young woman; City reference. Call at No. 454 East 17th-st., cottage house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. [illegible] Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED. MALES.

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WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman, married; will be recommended as a practical fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; also, hot and cold grapery work. Wife would attend to dairy-work, if required. References will satisfy all inquiry as to my abilities in the above line. Address D. M., North Orange Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, with unexceptionable City references, a situation as coachman in a private family; can be seen at present employer's; none but Protestant families need answer. Call or address for two days No. 21 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotchman as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references. Address J. M. S., Box No. [illegible] Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman, single, not long in this country, as waiter, or any place where he could make himself useful; can drive; good reference. Address J. R. A., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and wife; man as coachman and groom, and wife as laundress; country preferred; no incumbrance. Can be seen for two days at Nos. [illegible] East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARried man as gardener; also understands the management of all kinds of cattle; not afraid to work; his wife is a good cook and baker. Address D. M., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place, greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetable gardening, &c., &c. Address M. D., Box No. 199 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; understands his business in all its branches; none but first-class place need apply; Englishman; married; one child, 12 years. Address, by March 1, JOSEPH NEWTON, Norwich, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; can come well recommended; is well acquainted with the City; no objections to the country. Address J., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant married man as coachman and groom; City reference; ten years' experience; three years' reference from last place. Call or address J. D., No. 79 Amity-st., corner Hicks-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener; single, with a thorough knowledge of his business; references undoubted. Address H. L., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class single man with a private family; thoroughly understands the City of New-York and Brooklyn. Address T. W., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant of long experience; will be found willing and obliging. Address Mr. MILLS, No. 15 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, 25 YEARS old, a situation as good waiter in a small private family; salary about $20 a month; good reference given; City or country. Address for three days, C. WOLFF, No. [illegible] East Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a competent, steady single man; three years' first-class reference from last place. Address or call between Nos. 3 and 5 East 40th-st., rear stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waiter-man in a private family or boarding-house; has good reference. Call at Carpenter's Employment Office, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS LIGHT PORter in a store, or messenger; I will pay $20 to any person procuring me any employment in that line. Address WILLIAMS, No. [illegible] West 21st-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; can furnish the best of references. Address P. F., Box No. [illegible], Fair Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOSS CARDer in a woolen-mill; had charge sixteen years; or as manager in a satinet-mill; can bring a good character. Address J. WEST, Blackinton, Mass.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A GOOD and rapid penman, with good business qualifications; competent to fill any ordinary position of trust and responsibility; unquestionable City references furnished, and but a moderate remuneration required. Address MODERATE, Box No. 114 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN FROM Ireland, 18 years old, lately landed, wishes to obtain a situation in a commercial house; has obtained the highest testimonials on leaving college a few months ago; can be well recommended. Address P. S., No. 112 Sweeney's Hotel.

HELP WANTED.

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WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PLAIN GARdener, German; none others need apply; one who thoroughly understands taking charge of a garden, also of horses and a cow, and not afraid of work; wages moderate. Apply at 107 South-st., rear office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small private family; must be willing, and neat and competent in every respect; best City recommendations required. Call between 9 and 11 A. M. at No. 15 West 46th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 360 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., are wanted a large number of well-recommended cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, &c., Protestant and Catholic. N. B.—Girls sent far to their homes, if desired.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with best of references. Apply at No. 19 West 27th-st., between the hours of 10 and 1.

DIVIDENDS.

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TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1871. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871. THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid at the office of LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax. H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due March 1, 1871, on the income bonds of the Company, will be paid at their office, No. 46 Sears Building, Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST. DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000. INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Send or call for circular. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $8,670,343 82.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. Assets, $2,145,449 45; surplus, $162,517 05.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 239 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JNO. K. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK. NOVELTY AND VARIETY. PROGRAMME OF OLD AND NEW PLAYS. THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 24, will be presented, for the first time this season, Buckstone's admirable comedy, MARRIED LIFE, with the following cast:
Mr. Samuel Coddle....Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Mr. Lionel Lynx....Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Mr. Henry Dove....Mr. J. H. STODDART
Mr. Fred'k Younghusband....Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
Mr. George Dismal....Mr. [illegible] LANAGAN
Mrs. Lionel Lynx....Mrs. THOS. BARRY
Mrs. Fred'k Younghusband....Miss EFFIE GERMON
Mrs. Henry Dove....Miss EMILY MESTAYER
Mrs. Samuel Coddle....Mrs. JOHN SEFTON
Mrs. George Dismal....Miss ANNIE DELAND
SATURDAY, first matinee of HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
SATURDAY NIGHT, THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
MONDAY, Feb. 27, MONEY.
TUESDAY, in obedience to many inquiries, Robertson's military drama, OURS.
WEDNESDAY, A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 2, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM will make his re-appearance, on which occasion will be presented, for the first time in five years, his well-known comedy, ROMANCE AND REALITY.
Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH, in preparation.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY MATINEE, FEB. 25. HOME AND BLUE DEVILS.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE. W. M. HOLLAND....Lessee and Manager. Engagement of EDWIN FORREST and MISS LILLIE, Supported by Mr. BARTON HILL. (By kind permission of Mrs. Drew, Philadelphia,) AND W. M. HOLLAND'S DRAMATIC COMPANY. MONDAY, FEB. 20, AND EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, Will be presented, RICHELIEU. SATURDAY—Mrs. ELLA CLYMER will make her debut as PAULINE, in THE LADY OF LYONS.

STEINWAY HALL. Miss MARIE KREBS' seventh piano-forte recital will take place SATURDAY, Feb. 25, 1871, at 2 P. M., when she will be kindly assisted by Mrs. Philip de Gulager, soprano; Signor A. Randolfi, the eminent barritone, and Mr. L. Dachauer. Single ticket, $1 50. Family ticket, $3. To be had at the usual places.

EUTERPE SOCIETY. First popular concert SATURDAY, FEB. 25, AT 8 P. M. ASSOCIATION HALL. JAS. M. WEHLI. CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA. Miss MARIA BRAINARD, Miss ANTIONETTE STERLING, Mr. REMMERTZ, Mr. WEINLEICH, and others. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at music-store, and Tract Society, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV. FIRST MATINEE CONCERT. Under the auspices of the AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 54 Union-square. Branch at Lyric Hall, On SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 2 P. M.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. REHEARSAL FRIDAY, Feb. 24, at 2½ P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GEO. T. STRONG, President. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 108 Times Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife; also, large fourth-floor room, for two; references exchanged. Apply at No. 32 West 33d-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NEATly-furnished room on third floor, front, to a gentleman, without board. No. 73 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 23 West 12th-st. References required.

NO. 41 EAST 31ST-ST.—A THIRD-STORY hall room, nicely furnished, to let with board to a gentleman; references exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Reference given and required. Apply at No. 166 Leroy-st.

NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST.—A HANDSOMEly furnished front room on second floor, with or without board; location unsurpassed.

A NICE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman; first-class house and location; [illegible] per week. No. [illegible] East 10th-st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 23 Waverly-place.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
5:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo; also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains. [illegible] A. M., 4:15 and [illegible] P. M., Peekskill trains. 5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains. 6:45, 7:30, 8:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:30, 6:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains. 9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS. The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual. C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. Feb. 2, 1871.

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STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day. (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains Northward leave at 11 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS THE Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from [illegible], $12, $15, up to $200. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Lessee and Manager....J. E. HAYES. Acting Manager....J. H. SELWYN. GREAT SUCCESS OF THE RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD. G. L. RICHELIEU FOX. Every evening until further notice. MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. TENTH WEEK of SARATOGA and LAST NIGHTS. The Herald says: "Crowded and fashionable audiences still demand more SARATOGA, and Mr. Daly is forced to postpone his other novelties." Characters by Miss Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Gilbert, Lizzie Winter, Amy Ames, Kate Claxton, Mr. James Lewis, D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, George Parkes, G. F. De Vere, D. Whiting, Bascomb, Mathison, Burnet and Beekman. THIRTEENTH MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.

UNION LEAGUE HALL, 26th-st. and Madison-av. WEHLI'S PIANO-FORTE RECITAL, SATURDAY, FEB. 25, AT 2 P. M. ADMISSION....ONE DOLLAR. No reserved seats. Tickets for sale at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and at Albert Weber's, corner of 5th-av. and West 16th-st.

MR. T. C. FARRER'S SMALL COLLECTION OF PICTURES, PAINTED IN EUROPE, is now open to the public, from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M., FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, FREE. No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st.

BRADY'S RINK, JERSEY CITY. THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 24, CALLIE CURTIS AND FRANK SWIFT, Champions of America. GRAND SKATING MATCH AND COMIC ACTS. Admission, 50 cents and 25 cents.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MUSICAL.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS THE Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

A GREAT OFFER!! HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; to let and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Warerooms, No. 8 Union-square (185 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Classical, Commercial, English, French and German. No. 40 Washington-square, (south.) GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL. Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

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ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

EXCHANGE OF LESSONS.—A GENtleman will give lessons in Greek, Latin, High Mathematics, or Astronomy, in return for lessons in Conversational French. Address FRENCH, Box No. 131 Times Office.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. Seventeen Professors and Teachers. Nine Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. H. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 37TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS GLASER and MAX GLASER, copartners, doing business in the firm name of L. & M. Glaser, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupts and other persons interested, that on the 22d day of February, 1871, a petition was duly filed in said Court by Henry Ries, assignee of said bankrupts, for leave to settle or compromise claims made by him as assignee aforesaid against certain insurance companies, against whom the said bankrupts at the time they were adjudicated bankrupts had claims for a loss sustained by fire, against which loss the said several insurance companies had insured said bankrupts, and to assent to a compromise of claims against other insurance companies arising out of said loss by fire, held by parties by whom said bankrupts and, before they were adjudicated bankrupt, assigned said claims as collateral security, and on the same day an order was duly passed by said Court, directing that a hearing of the matters stated in said petition be had before Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., the Register in charge of these proceedings, at his office No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said judicial district, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at which time and place all creditors and other persons interested, are required to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the said Court as prayed for in said petition.—New-York, Feb. 23, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. LYON and SYLVANUS LYON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 14th February, 1871. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk. f17-law3wF*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRINTERS.—THE PATENT COMPOsition for Printers' Rollers does not harden, shrink or crack. Give it a trial and you will continue to use it. Producing the best work and great economy. Orders solicited by the manufacturers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER 35th-st., Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector.—The Pew Committee will be in attendance at the Church THIS (Friday) EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews.

SHORT-HAND WRITERS MAY HAVE catalogues of all works on Phonography by sending stamp to S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH AS RICHELIEU. LAST RICHELIEU MATINEE BUT ONE, ON SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK. SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 25, MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT will repeat his masterly impersonation of KING JAMES V., IN THE KING OF THE COMMONS. Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the Theatre, or at the branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway. In preparation MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH....as....BENEDICK (for the first time in New-York.)

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF [illegible] HUNTED DOWN. MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED, WITH AN ENTIRE NEW DEMON BALLET, COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS. THE GREAT MAJILTONS. THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS, SIEGRIST MIDGETS, And all the GRAND FEATURES appear.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. IMMENSE SUCCESS. Production of Alexander Dumas' great drama entitled, MONTE CRISTO. NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW EFFECTS. First appearance of the popular American actor, MR. E. EDDY, supported by an unapproachable cast of characters. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. Matinee performance TODAY, at 2 P. M. Favorite Burlesque of LUCRETIA BORGIA, preceded by the main drama of MONTE CRISTO.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8. GEORGE DONALD, BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER. BLIND MAN'S BUFF. ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC WORTH. Thoroughly Trained Horses, Ponies and Dogs. BALLET OF THE COBBLER'S FROLIC.

MARIE SEEBACH'S FAREWELL Performances.—Every night—Stadt Theatre.—To-night, Seebach's last triumph, Die Grille; [illegible] Fanchon, [illegible], Faust. To-morrow, Seebach's Benefit, Tears and Laughter, (Die Eine Weint, Die Andere Lacht,) and After the Battle of Sedan, (Nach der Schlacht bei Sedan.) Seebach in both pieces. Tuesday, Seebach in Brooklyn in Faust. Thursday, Seebach in Newark in Faust.

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LECTURES.

WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE. E. N. DICKERSON, Esq., will lecture on the above subject at the Hall of Young Men's Christian Association, 4th-av. and 23d-st., FRIDAY, Feb. 24, 8 P. M. To be profusely illustrated by splendidly-illuminated photographs. Tickets, 50 cents.

UNIVERSITY LAW LECTURES. The sixth lecture will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, 24th February, 8 P. M., at the University Chapel, by WM. R. MARTIN, on the Civil Rights of Women. Seats reserved for ladies. WM. R. MARTIN, Secretary of the Council, No. 141 Broadway.

THE LAST OF THE SERIES OF lectures on the Origin of Christianity, in Steinway Hall, by Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, on THE APOSTLE PAUL, acknowledged to be the author's master-piece, to be delivered SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 25. Tickets, 50 cents each, at the door. Doors open 7 P. M., to begin 8 P. M.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—SATURDAY, the 25th inst., the Lecture will be delivered by P. B. WIGHT, Esq., on Architecture in its Practical Relation to the Needs of the Present Day. Tickets gratis, at the Office and Reading Room. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

ART NOTICE. EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer. Highly important sale of European and American Paintings, to be sold at auction, No. 60 Liberty-st., THIS DAY and SATURDAY, Feb. 24 and 25, commencing each day at 12 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

THOS. C. McRAE & CO., FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS AT NO. 382 CANAL-ST., BEING ABOUT TO REMOVE TO NO. 907 BROADWAY, NEAR 20TH-ST., NOW OFFER THEIR STOCK OF **DRESS TRIMMINGS** AT REDUCED PRICES. FRINGE, GUIPURE LACE, BEAD GIMP, CLOAK-LOOPS, CORDS AND TASSELS, VELVET RIBBONS, VELVET, SILK AND JET BUTTONS, CROCHET, PEARL AND HORN BUTTONS, SILK BRAID, ALPACA BRAID, SEWING-SILK AND MACHINE TWIST, STAR BRAID, COTTON TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERY SILK, HERCULES BRAID, CHENILLE, SPOOL-COTTON, &c. NO. 382 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Jefferson Coddington, No. 17 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1870. WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER, WILLIAM E. CHISOLM, JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Executors. o21-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. McKINNEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1870. BERNARD McFEELY, BERNARD McCLOSKEY, Executors. s23-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MANSFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Peet & Peet, No. 61 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870. HUGH CASSIDY, GEORGE H. PECK, Executors. s24-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of George B. Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870. GEORGE B. LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM PEET, Executors, &c. d2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 16 Old-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1870. GEORGE W. STANTON, Jr., Executor. d30-law6mF*

MEDICAL.

DR. B. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 29 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas; administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, or no charge. [illegible] See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

THE COAL COALITION.

OPERATIONS OF SPECULATORS.

A Combination to Put Up the Price of Coal—Enormous Prices and Great Scarcity—A Prospect of Great Suffering Among the Poor.

Considerable excitement has been caused by recent announcements of the sudden rise in the price of coal, which yesterday had reached $12 per ton. There seems to be quite a conflict of opinion about the permanency of this advance. Some of the dealers claim that it will not continue for more than a few days, at the most; others predict a steady increase, basing their prophesy upon the recent gigantic combinations of capitalists. The sudden advance of coal caused a corresponding increase in the price of coke, and an enormous demand. This caused the companies to place the price as high as $4 50 per chaldron. The outrageous extortions of retailers are almost incredible. The poor, who are compelled to purchase in small quantities, pay thirty cents per bucket, at the rate of $26 per ton. The coal-peddlers are even more unconscionable than the monster monopolists. Their action is causing an untold amount of distress as well as ruin to persons and corporations. The increase in the freight, from the mines to the market, has been an excuse for this sudden revolution in prices. Formerly the grocers' retail price was from 12 to 15 cents per bucket, or $12 to $14 per ton.

The latest quotations at wholesale are $10 for egg; $11 to $12 for stove mixed; $13 and $14 for grate stove. With the present upward impetus, if no remedy intervenes, it is uncertain to what enormous figure the commodity may yet attain. In this connection it should be considered that consumers are caught just at the time when the Winter's supply is nearly exhausted. The intense cold weather has emptied bins much faster than had been anticipated. Should the thermometer maintain its present status much longer, the sufferings of thousands will be rendered much more acute than can easily be imagined. "Frozen to death" may be an epitaph for more than one family that have heretofore, by economy and industry, fought the Winter wolves from the door, only to be exhausted and overpowered by the early Spring hardships.

The supply of coal in Newark is being reduced so rapidly that people are beginning to regard it as a luxury. The price is going up with equal rapidity, but as yet has not got so high as New-York. The largest price paid yesterday was $12. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have about 1,300 tons in stock of various qualities. This is the largest stock on hand among the Newark coal dealers, the reserve among the others varying from 200 down to thirty tons. The iron-mills at Boonton will be compelled to suspend work next week, unless a supply of coal can be obtained, and so with similar establishments throughout the State. The Hoboken and Jersey City coal-yards are also menacingly slim, a great many of them being completely empty.

It is not only the poor of the great cities who are suffering from the results of this cruel embargo, but manufacturing interests also are crippled, and great losses are imminent, while it is well known that the enormous consumption of coal will soon exhaust all the supplies on hand in New-York and the other large cities. Beyond that, the problem of the future is too repellant to cope with.

COUNCIL ON THE COAL QUESTION

Meeting of the Operators, Carriers and Manufacturers—The Companies and Interests Represented—A Basis Determined upon for the Payment of Wages—No Interference from Workmen to be Tolerated.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—At an adjourned meeting of the coal operators, coal-carrying companies and iron manufacturers, held at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in this city, to-day, there were present Hon. Asa Packer, President, and R. H. Sayre, Superintendent, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Samuel Sloan, President, John Brisbin and William R. Storrs, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; Thos. Dickson, President, and R. W. Weston, Coal Superintendent, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; Gen. Jno. Ewen, President, Geo. A. Hoyt, Treasurer, and Jno. B. Smith, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company; Franklin B. Gowan, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company; E. W. Clark, President L. C. and N. Company; Chas. Parrish, President of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company; Eugene Borda, J. K. Siegfried and Wm. Kendrick, Committee of the Schuylkill operators; A. Pardee, Dr. G. B. Linderman, Eckley B. Coxe and J. G. Fell, Committee of Lehigh coal operators; Samuel Thomas, delegate representing the Lehigh iron trade, and Henry C. Eckert and Henry Buskong, Committee of the Schuylkill Valley iron trade. Hon. ASA PACKER was called to the chair, and Mr. WILLIAM R. STORRS was appointed Secretary. After a full interchange of opinions, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Schuylkill region offer to the men of their district for the year 1871 $2 50, the basis as agreed upon in November last, sliding up and down at the rate of one per cent. advance and decline upon wages and contract work, for every three cents per ton advance and decline in the price of coal at Port Carbon; provided, that men shall not be paid at a higher rate than [illegible] to which coal is [illegible]

Resolved, That the Lehigh region offer to their men the following rates for the year 1871: When coal is $5 per ton on board at Elizabeth or Port Johnson, the [illegible] wages to be from $9 to $10 50; [illegible] from $11 to $12; miners' wages, [illegible] and contract work ten per cent. less than at the [illegible] of last year, with an advance or decline of [illegible] per cent. on wages and contract work for every [illegible] for advance or decline in the price of coal at Elizabethport or Port Johnson; provided, that until all [illegible] go to work, no higher rate of wages for contract work shall be paid than the men would be entitled to receive upon the new basis when coal is $5 per ton on board, at Elizabethport or Port Johnson.

Resolved, That the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company continue their present offer, with a right to modify it from time to time, so as to make wages paid by them as nearly equivalent as practicable to what might, for the time being, be paid in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions.

Resolved, That any region may go to work when the above basis being accepted by their men, but that no [illegible] shall commence until the men of each region [illegible] have accepted the said terms.

Resolved, That we are united in opposing any interference by workmen, or their Association, with the management and control of our works, and will insist upon the abandonment of their claims to such control.

It is believed that the above rates will be as nearly as possible equal in all regions.

The meeting, which was perfectly harmonious throughout, adjourned to convene in New-York at the call of the President.

A Benefit for the Newsboys—Dramatic Entertainment at Association Hall.

The volunteer students of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute last evening gave an elocutionary and dramatic entertainment, for the benefit of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, at Association Hall. The entire affair seems to have been spontaneous on the part of the lads of Dr. GEORGE W. CLARKE's school, in sympathy with the needs of the homeless, fatherless street Arabs who day by day cry out newspapers, or "Black 'em—shine 'em up!" and by night but for the Newsboys' Lodging-house would cuddle up in coal-bins or elsewhere, without a better place to sleep. The director of the performances was Prof. MORGAN L. BLOOM. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. DEEMS. The prologue, written by Dr. CLARKE, was finely delivered by E. B. RICE. The other principal pieces were: A scene from the tragedy of "Brutus," "Margaret of Arno," "Knight of the Sock and Buskin," "Little Francois," "The Medical Student," all of which were well rendered. The orchestra was under the direction of Prof. H. B. DODWORTH.

One incident of considerable interest occurred that was not on the programme nor anticipated by the audience. It seems that one of the most stringent rules of the Association is that no theatrical, or parlor plays, with the use of costumes, shall be presented by the lessees. Dr. CLARKE was unaware of this until the agent of the building notified him of the fact and insisted that the performance should stop at once. Dr. CLARKE and other gentlemen—all members of the Association—demurred on the ground that the lads were harmless in the entertainment, and it would be exceedingly unjust to disappoint and dismiss the great audience of friends and relatives. After some lively side-talk, the exercises continued. At their conclusion, Dr. CLARKE made a very mild explanation, saying that Prof. BLOOM had gotten up the entire affair; he knew nothing of parlor theatricals, &c., and was confident that neither the audience nor the Association officer would find fault with the lads' performances, and that the receipts would be a substantial benefit for the Newsboy's Fund.

Skating—Novel Display in Brooklyn.

We have had several surprising exhibitions of skatorial skill in the Metropolis of late years, but there has been nothing approaching the astonishing exhibition given at the Brooklyn Rink last night by the champion skater of Michigan, Capt. JOHN MINOR, more widely known in the West, perhaps, as the great stilt-skater. The performances of this new star in the Eastern hemisphere embrace not only an execution of the difficult movements of the American Skating Congress programme, which we are accustomed to see performed at our local skating matches, but also the same display of skatorial feats on skates elevated over two feet from the ice. The programme included the exhibition on the high stilts, then on the medium size, and finally on the ordinary skates, on the latter of which he excels every one of our fancy skaters. He appears at the Rink to-night if the weather admits of skating.

POLITICAL.

Republican General Committee—Investigation by the Subcommittee of Five.

The Subcommittee of the Union Republican General Committee met at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, last evening, under the following resolution, adopted Feb. 1:

Resolved, That this Committee, properly estimating the fatal effects of suffering its councils to be submitted, or its deliberations to be subjected, to the influence or direction of political adversaries, do hereby refer the matter of the communication from the State Central Committee to a special committee of five, with power to investigate and report back to this Committee, with all convenient speed, in all things fully thereon; and that all persons interested in the same are invited to present themselves before the Committee for hearing and examination.

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE presided. There was a very fair attendance, and the session was harmonious. Gen. COCHRANE stated the objects of the meeting, and said that he would call for the rolls of the First, Second and Third Districts, to see if any objections existed to any name on the rolls, or any reason was presented why names of Republicans in the districts should be placed thereon who were not enrolled. After the three districts had been completed, the meeting would adjourn to some future time, when other districts would be taken up.

Mr. A. F. LEGGETT then produced the roll of the First Assembly District, containing 800 names, and stated that inspectors from the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth street Republican organizations assisted in the preparation of the roll, and no names were placed thereon but those of bona fide members of the Republican Party. There were what were called malcontented Republicans on the Enrolling Committee, but there were no names of persons known to be Democrats on the list. This completed the inquiry respecting the First District, when Mr. MARK LANIGAN, President of the Second District Association, presented his list containing 350 names, and claimed that it contained the names of none but genuine Republicans. Mr. THOMAS MULLIGAN, President of the Third District, submitted the roll of his organization, containing 250 names, which were examined with care, and the resulting inquiries were satisfactory to the Committee. An adjournment was then had to the call of the Chairman.

New-York County Council of the Union League of America.

The New-York County Council of the Union League of America met at their rooms No. 594 Broadway, last evening, the President, Mr. DAVID B. MELLISH, in the chair.

The meeting was largely attended and enthusiastic. Twenty-two new members were initiated, that number including several gentlemen of wide influence.

The leading objects of the organization were stated by the President to be: The securing of the purity of the ballot; opposition to appropriations for sectarian purposes; and to secure the election of honest men to office.

Mr. H. N. BEERS stated that there were a million of voters in the State, and that a large majority were in favor of good government. The thing to be overcome was the apathy of a considerable portion of the majority, and it was necessary that an outside pressure should be brought to bear upon the Republican Party, when it would again gain the confidence of the people and ascendency in the State.

Resolutions were offered by JOSEPH P. JARDINE, Esq., reciting the iniquities of the Croton Water bill, which had passed the Legislature, and for which several so-called Republicans voted, and calling for an explanation. Mr. JARDINE stated that the bill placed unlimited power and unlimited money in the hands of the notorious corruptionist, WM. M. TWEED. It would facilitate the colonization of enough illegal voters in Putnam, Dutchess and Westchester Counties, to probably carry the State of New-York for the sham Democracy for several years to come.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on the State of the Union.

It was announced that the Council will, in future, meet on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

Sixth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

The Sixth Assembly District Union Republican Association held its regular semi-monthly meeting last evening, at the headquarters, corner of Pitt and Broome streets. H. A. SMITH and CHARLES STRONG spoke in favor of the course pursued by Hon. THOMAS MURPHY and the present Administration. Mr. HEALY offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, By the Republicans of the Sixth Assembly District, assembled in association, that we heartily approve of the course of the Collector of the Port, THOMAS MURPHY, in the administration of the affairs of his office.

The roll was then called by the Secretary, and the meeting adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held to-day, when the President thanked the members for the honor they had conferred in again electing him as their President, and urged the utmost economy in the management of the institution under their charge. He expressed the opinion that more care should be exercised in the choice of families to whose charge the children of emigrants on Ward's Island were given, and a more frequent examination into the condition of the children. The President was requested to prepare a bill for presentation to the Legislature, for the repayment of the interest paid by the Board on the portion of the Quarantine mortgage assumed by the State. The semi-monthly report was as follows:

Number of alien passengers arrived to Feb. 15	4,933
Number of alien passengers arrived since to Feb. 22	582
Total	5,515
To same date in 1870	6,963

American Institute—Polytechnic Branch.

The Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute met last evening in Room No. 24 of the Cooper Institute. Prof. MORTON, of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, exhibited his vertical lantern for showing cohesion figures, wave-motions and magnetic spectra. The magnetic spectra were developed by means of filings scattered on a glass plate. The effect which is produced in a tank of water where waves are formed was illustrated in an ingenious manner by the use of an India-rubber tube. He developed the properties of an ellipse, producing a combination of reflected waves. The Professor further illustrated the effect of various liquids introduced into a tank of water, such as oil of cinnamon, creosote, camphor, carbolic acid, ether and alcohol.

A paper read at the previous meeting on the steam-engine, by Mr. CHARLES D. PORTER, was next criticised, and Dr. OTT's paper on the "Utilization of Waste Materials" was postponed until the next meeting of the Institute.

The Japanese Merchants—A Visit to the Times Office.

A solid column of Japanese made a descent on the TIMES establishment last night at a late hour, and successively inspected the mammoth presses, engine, &c., in the earth beneath the editorial rooms, and the typographical and stereotyping departments in the heights above. They expressed great wonderment at all they saw, especially the stereotyping process, which was entirely new to them. Everything about the printing business is a novelty, as in their native land neither types (except in the worst form) nor presses exist. The rapid flitting of the letters in the hands of the nimble printers, from the case to the stick, and thence to galley, column and form, fairly amazed them. "Vely foony," "goode," they frequently exclaimed, in a mist of pleasure and excitement. Several of the party left their cards. Among these were Messrs. HASHIMOTO BENZO, KADONIYA HANZIRIO, YOSHIMAN KOWBEY, ZEBUN HAKIRIO, and others that baffle Yankee ingenuity to pronounce, spell or read. They are all well-to-do merchants from Yokohama, Japan.

Meeting of the Catholic Clergy—The New Cathedral.

A meeting of the Catholic clergy and representative laics was held, last evening, at the residence of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, No. 218 Madison-avenue, the Archbishop presiding. The object of the meeting was to adopt some plan to raise funds for the completion of the cathedral. The collections in the different parishes for that purpose have lately dwindled down so much that they scarcely pay current expenses. An energetic movement is now going to be made to raise the requisite funds to complete the edifice, and in all probability this movement will eventuate in the organization of a Catholic Association, having for its object the advancement of the interests of the Catholic Church.

Sympathy for the Family of the Noble Engineer—Contributions Called for.

At a meeting of citizens held on the 22d inst., with reference to presenting some testimonial to the family of the engineer, E. H. SIMMONS, who perished in the discharge of his duty in the late New-Hamburg disaster, it was resolved that his character and conduct merit public recognition and approval; and that some memorial chronicling them would operate beneficially to others, and be a grateful testimonial to his family, expressing public appreciation of heroic action and of extreme fidelity in the discharge of duty. It was resolved that contributions should not exceed $5 each. A committee was appointed to collect funds. This committee announce that any contributions will be received and acknowledged by J. W. GERARD, Jr., No. 45 William-street.

The Engineers' Protective Society met, last evening, at No. 193 Bowery. Mr. SAMUEL BENNET presided, and Mr. GEORGE LAWRENCE acted as Secretary. After the transaction of some routine business, Mr. JAMES LYNCH offered a resolution expressive of sympathy with the widow and children of ROBERT SIMMONS, the locomotive engineer, who was killed at New-Hamburg. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

THE RING JOBS.

Reticence of the Grand Jury About the Broadway Swindle—Their Authority to Reveal the Secret Investigation—How False Affidavits were Obtained—Discovery of New Villainies.

The exclusive report in the TIMES about the sudden check to the investigation of the Grand Jury in regard to the Broadway widening scheme, and the improbability of any indictment being found against any of the Ring conspirators, was confirmed, yesterday, by the final discharge of the Grand Jury for the term by Judge SUTHERLAND, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, without doing anything toward condemning the plotters of the gigantic frauds, whose infamous conduct has created the most violent indignation against them on the part of honest citizens.

The foreman of the Grand Jury, Mr. JAMES A. SMITH, maintained the strictest silence concerning the investigation, and did not make the slightest allusion to the allegation that it was suppressed through the agency of the Ring. One lawyer and Ex-Tammany official, who heard of their discharge, remarked that they were pledged by oaths to protect the interests of the public, and that they were compelled morally, if not legally, to disclose what information they obtained about the great "job" during the time they had it under investigation. He said that their oaths did not bind them to secrecy under the circumstances in question, as it was positively certain that the investigation would not be recommenced before another Grand Jury, and that they were free if they chose to expose the swindle at any time. He expressed a hope that some of the members of the Grand Jury would take this view of the subject, which was a proper one, and would hasten to reveal the facts connected with the villainous "job," which were furnished to them. In conclusion, he cited the oath which they took, binding them to protect the interests of the public "without fear, favor, hope or reward."

It was alleged by an indignant tax-payer, yesterday, that the Ring not only committed robbery in the Broadway scheme, but that they also had the audacity to suborn men to commit perjury. In support of his assertion he mentioned that when the Commission met to increase the awards, they required the land-holders to bring forward respectable business men and real estate owners to make affidavits of the value of the property to be assessed and damaged. Some of these persons, he said, were hired by the tools of the Ring to make false affidavits and extravagant valuations. He knew of one man who was paid $1,000 and another $600, to make such perjured statements. Some of the affidavits cannot be found at present, and in view of their disappearance the indignant tax-payer suggests that it is apropos to make the following query to the leaders of the Ring: What is the cause of the great difficulty in getting at affidavits relating to valuations of property at the office of the Broadway Widening Commission?

In connection with the dénouement of the Broadway villainy, there are indications that there will soon be disclosures of still greater and more stupendous "jobs" on the part of the Ring. Some of the latter have already been consummated, and others are, as yet, only in embryo.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The annual Day of Prayer was observed at the Rutgers Female College, yesterday, on which occasion a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. THURSTON, of Stamford. Taking for an example the character of Queen Esther, he urged upon the young ladies the duty of being prepared for their life-work, and exhorted them to beware of the frivolity so common among many of their sex. Rev. BENJ. N. MARTIN also took part in the exercises.

Six years ago, Mr. and Mrs. HARTELL, of No. 308 East Thirty-fifth-street, entered the bonds of matrimony. Affairs went smoothly till last week, when Mr. HARTELL left his wife, and went to live with a girl named ELIZA MILLER, at a Mrs. MARY KOOPMAN's, No. 109 West Twenty-fifth-street. Mrs. HARTELL discovered his retreat, and yesterday had Mrs. KOOPMAN, ELIZA MILLER and a daughter-in-law of Mrs. KOOPMAN arrested. They were brought up in the Yorkville Police Court, where Mrs. KOOPMAN was held in $300 for keeping a disorderly house. The Judge fined ELIZA $10, and ordered her to furnish $300 for good behavior. She went to prison.

At a meeting of the Lincoln Club, held last evening at No. 27 Union-square, D. D. CONOVER presiding, resolutions of regret and condolence for the death of Mr. JAMES H. ANDERSON, of Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, were adopted. Mr. ANDERSON was an active member of the Club, and was President of the Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association. His funeral, which will take place, at 11 o'clock, from the Thirtieth-street Episcopal Church, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, will be attended by the members of the Lincoln Club in a body. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

The French Comité de Défense Nationale of this City, of which M. C. PELLETIER is the President, yesterday forwarded to M. SCHOELCHER, a Parisian representative of the French National Assembly, the sum of $606 85, in a draft on Messrs. CAYLUS, DE RUYTER & Co., to be applied in aid of the sufferers in France. The amount included $348 85, contributed by the French Committee at New-Haven; $174 collected by Mme. TARDY, at Paterson, N. J.; $45 received from Scranton, by M. JULES WEIL, and $24 from Trenton, by M. CREZET.

The subscriptions received at the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* in aid of the suffering population of France, during the past week, amounted to $851 50, making, with the previous amounts, a total of $34,997 07. The subscriptions of the past week include $527 75 received from the French Committee at Montgomery, Ala.; $52 30, contributed by the Society Les Amis de la Gaîté, of this City; $165 by the Societé Mutuelle Française, of Ottawa, Ill.; $36 by the French Committee at White Pine, Lycoming County, Penn., and $32, the amount of a private subscription at Ottawa, Ill.

The Magnus Gross Literary and Social Association of the City of New-York held their regular meeting at Germania Hall last evening, at 8 P. M., at No. 200 Third-avenue, Col. HENRY LUX presiding. J. LANDESMAN, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported in favor of procuring a lecturer for a future meeting. Hon. Martin Nachtman, Max Moses, Hermann Steinmermann, John W. Crump, Dr. J. T. Nagle, Jacob A. Weil and Josiah Carpenter addressed the meeting. Hon. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, was elected an honorary member of the Association.

The French Canadian Union Club, formed some months since with a view of agitating the question of a union of Canada with the United States, will hold a reunion at Masonic Hall this evening, when Mr. GEO. BATCHELOR will deliver an address on the subject. The day being the anniversary of the French revolution in 1848, several French orators will be introduced to the assembly. A French-Canadian demonstration of an imposing character is in preparation, which is to come off at Apollo Hall, in Twenty-eighth-street, the 24th of next month.

CURTIS and SWIFT, the renowned champions, are to have a grand skating match this evening at BRADY'S Rink, Jersey City. The match will be conducted according to the rules of the American Skating Congress, and no doubt will attract an immense assemblage, as this is their first and last appearance in the neighborhood of this City this season. Subsequent to the match Messrs. CURTIS and SWIFT will perform the comic acts of "Toodles," "Girl of the Period," "Swell" and the comic "Giraffe" act.

PATRICK RYAN, JAMES RYAN and JOHN FLYNN, all of Desbrosses-street, and under twelve years of age, were caught yesterday morning by Officers HUNTSINGER and COOK in the store of BUSCHMANN & STEIGMAN, No. 325 Greenwich-street, they having forced an entrance by opening the fanlight over the door leading to the street. In the store were $10,000 worth of groceries, &c., which the affidavit states the boys attempted to steal, and they were therefore all held to answer the charge of burglary.

The Society of the Cincinnati, at their WASHINGTON'S birthday anniversary celebration, at Delmonico's, on Wednesday evening, was presided over by Major WM. S. POPHAM, in the absence of the President, Hon. HAMILTON FISH. An inadvertent transposition of names in the TIMES report, yesterday, placed another gentleman (erroneously) in the chair. State engagements alone prevented Secretary FISH's attendance.

GEORGE BAUMAN, a German, aged twenty-one years, who was struck with an ax about five weeks ago by THOMAS MCGRATH during a quarrel at No. 417 West Thirty-fifth-street over a game of dice, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the injuries received. MCGRATH was committed on Tuesday at Jefferson Market Court Prison for assault, but will now be held to await the action of the Coroner on the charge of homicide.

THOMAS SCHMIDT, tinsmith, of Broome-street, was arrested, yesterday morning, in the Sixth Ward, having in his possession a quantity of plumber's tools, worth $60. Subsequently it was ascertained that the plumbers' store of CHARLES CHEVALIER, No. 32 Sixth-avenue, had been broken open the previous night, and the tools abstracted therefrom. SCHMIDT was therefore held for the burglary.

Mr. GEO. MOORE had a horse, cart and contents, worth in all $1,500, standing yesterday near No. 416 Broadway, when GEORGE BROWN, aged nineteen, of No. 61 Crosby-street, jumped into the cart and drove off. BROWN was pursued and when he saw this, he leaped from the cart, but he was caught by an officer as soon as he reached the ground. Justice HOGAN held the prisoner for trial.

What is styled a Washingtonian Festival, comprising music, vocal and instrumental, refreshments and dancing, was given last evening by Hope Lodge No. 12, I. O. G. T., at No. 405 Grand-street. There was a goodly attendance of the "bravest and fairest" of both sexes, who were wreathed in smiles garnished by blushes from the beginning until the end of this enjoyable entertainment.

Mr. DICKERSON's lecture to-night promises to be very attractive to those who love the marvelous. The infinitesimal things of earth are a wonderful fund of study for any one. Many of these will be shown by the use of potographs thrown on canvass and magnified many thousand times. The title of the lecture is "The Wonders of the Microscope."

JAMES HARPER, of Jersey City, who was accused of passing counterfeit currency a few days ago, was discharged by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, it being shown by his counsel, Mr. EDWARD J. O'REILLEY, that he was a respectable man, and that he was ignorant of the character of the money.

A full report of the proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, including a paper by Dr. TRIMBLE, containing some valuable statistics for farmers; a paper by Mr. H. L. READE on "Wages for Farm Laborers;" and an interesting article on "Noted American Trees," by Mr. CAVANAGH, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, ready this morning.

EDWARD G. TULLY, of No. 23 Seventh-avenue, while in Broome-street last evening, near Wooster, attempted to commit suicide with a five-barrel revolver, but in consequence of holding the weapon in a diagonal position the ball merely entered the scalp without perforating the skull. The wound having been dressed, he was taken home in an ambulance.

The annual ball of the Mutual Base-Ball Club takes place to-night at Irving Hall. The annual hops of this Club have always ranked among the pleasantest social gatherings of the Winter season, and we have no doubt that the present one will equal, if not surpass, all former efforts of the Club in this line.

Assistant District-Attorney EMERSON commenced a suit in the United States District Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, against the Ocean National Bank, to recover penalties amounting to $10,000 for having, as is alleged, made ten consecutive incorrect returns of dividends.

M. PELLETIER, of the French Committee of National Defense in this City, is in receipt of a letter of M. AD. CREMIEUX, of the late French Government at Bordeaux, acknowledging the receipt of a remittance to the amount of 15,800 francs from the above-named Committee.

MARY BELMONT, aged twenty-four, residing at No. 329 Broome-street, while lighting a lamp last evening, accidentally set her clothes on fire, and was dangerously burned on the head, arms and body. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a supposed dying condition.

BRIDGET MAY last evening, by mistake, took a dose of concentrated carbolic acid for medicine, at No. 28 New Chambers-street, and died from the effects. The acid had been left by the Board of Health for purifying purposes, but without a label, hence the fatal mistake.

A. T. STEWART & CO., who have a branch house in Philadelphia, have given $1,000 for the purpose of supplying a reading-room for young men, to be connected with Bethany Sabbath-school, in the south-western part of that city.

CHRISTIAN WEIMER, of No. 203 Bleecker-street, who was committed on Wednesday by Justice HOGAN for intoxication, died the same night in the City Prison. Coroner YOUNG was notified to investigate the facts of the case.

JEREMIAH SMITH, residing at No. 175 Monroe-street, while passing the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, yesterday afternoon, was struck in the back by the shaft of a cart, and seriously injured. He was taken to Centre-street Hospital.

Mrs. L——, the missionary, will please call at the TIMES Office, and get a subscription of $5, just received from a correspondent, for the relief of the poor family in Stanton-street.

BROOKLYN.

The impossibility of reclaiming some persons from vice was strikingly illustrated in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, by the case of a burglar named JOHN SHERMAN. He, it appears, was arrested about three months ago on a charge of burglary, but the evidence against him not being conclusive he was acquitted. Judge TROY, noted for his excellent heart, finding that the man was poverty-stricken, gave him $10, coupled with some good advice, urging him to abandon the evil companions who had thrown the shade of crime around him. Deeply moved by the Judge's generosity he wept, and declared it to be his intention to lead a strictly honest life. No more was heard of him until yesterday, when he was again brought up charged with burglary. The evidence was conclusive, and after referring to the ingratitude of his conduct, the Judge sent him to the State Prison for four years.

The inaugural ceremonies of International Division, No. 37, S. of T., were celebrated on Wednesday evening, at Continental Hall, Fourth-street, Williamsburg. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. CARROLL, of the Lee-avenue Reformed Church. Addresses were delivered by P. G. W. A. REED, of Yorkville, Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of Lee-avenue Baptist Church, and P. G. W. A. CURTIS, of International Division. Brother CURTIS explained the peculiar features of the new Division, one of which is that instead of seeing its members only on regular weekly meeting-nights, it will keep its reading-rooms open every evening in the week, and will hold a public temperance meeting every Sunday evening. The ceremonies and addresses were varied by a programme containing appropriate selections of instrumental and vocal music. The hall was handsomely decorated with floral wreaths, flags, &c.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, and passed a resolution severely censuring all members of the Police force who have attempted in any way to have their pay advanced by the Legislature. This has, of course, special reference to the poor patrolmen who, having but $1,000 cannot see why, the people being willing, a slight advance should not be made. The Commissioners themselves have $5,000 per annum, but want it increased to $6,000. They, however, require no petition to have that done.

CHARLES HUDER, arrested in Williamsburg on Sunday last, on suspicion of being the mysterious assassin who has of late done so much to throw that section of the city into consternation, was honorably discharged by Justice VOORHIES, yesterday, there being no evidence whatever against him.

The total profits on the Charity ball which took place on Thursday of last week, in the Academy of Music, amounted to $2,017. The result is considered satisfactory, and the Committee of Management express themselves as specially grateful to the public Press for the assistance given them.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Judge TROY sentenced MICHAEL BAKER and PATRICK MANNING to two years' imprisonment for burglary. JAMES EAGAN was sent up for one year for stealing clothing.

In the United States Court, yesterday, Judge BENEDICT imposed a fine of $100, coupled with six months' imprisonment, upon ALFRED FOSTER, for violating the Revenue law by selling unstamped cigars.

LONG ISLAND.

The bill which was introduced in the Legislature by Senator PEARCE for cutting a canal through Astoria, is one of those schemes which, if carried through, would be an outrage on the public surpassing even the famous Blackwells Island bridge villainy. The canal would be over half a mile in length, cutting through the most valuable part of the Fourth Ward of Long Island City, and leaving a large part of the remaining part of the ward an island. Even if the scheme were practicable, the operations of the Government, which would be completed long before the 1,800,000 cubic yards of rock could be removed, which must be done before the canal could be finished, would render it useless. The fact that the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn are to pay nearly four-fifths of the capital called for, and probably all the money actually paid, stamps the transaction as a swindle.

On Sunday night, an indigent citizen of College Point was ejected from a train on the Flushing and North-side Railroad. He entered the depot at Flushing just as the conductor was signaling the engineer to move on, and had no time to get a ticket. He gave the conductor five cents, which is the regular fare, but the latter demanded ten cents. This the passenger refused to give him, and the train was stopped for the purpose of putting him off. Being lame, he was assisted in descending by Superintendent HURLBURT. The distance he desired to go was but a mile.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of Flushing, a remonstrance was sent to the Legislature against removing the Town Hall. A bill has been introduced in the Senate removing the control of the building from the Board of Trustees to the Board of Auditors, consisting of Justices and the Supervisors. The bill was introduced in the interest of a constable who is anxious to retain the position of keeper of the building, to which, it is understood, a new man was soon to be appointed.

On Wednesday evening the Sewanaka Light Guards of Whitestone gave a grand calico dress ball, at Freygang's Hall, at which a large delegation from Harlem, Yorkville, Flushing, Westchester, College Point and New-York were present.

The ministers of Jamaica are very despondent in consequence of their inability to organize a Christian association. They advertised liberally, promised preaching, praying and singing, but the people could not be induced to participate, and the undertaking was abandoned.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday morning, a woman named ANASTATIA GALVIN died after a few hours' illness, at her residence, in Hoboken, and, in consequence of the swollen and discolored appearance the body assumed after death, suspicions were aroused and Coroner BURNS was notified. He viewed the body, and announced his intention to hold an inquest. The physician who attended her states that he is in doubt about the disease. She was out shopping on Wednesday. Deceased leaves a husband and three children.

While some laborers were digging a mound on the lands of ELI THOMPSON, at Lyons Farms, a few days ago, and when they had descended about a dozen feet, they discovered the foundation of a chimney, and subsequently a portion of a cellar. In and about the cellar an old pan, a knife, two stone tobacco pipes, and pieces of stone plates, with the brand of two arrows on the under side, and a rugged broad stone, like a door-step, were stripped. Another strange incident of the discovery is, that the cellar is filled with loamy soil, while the surrounding earth, and in fact the entire hill, is all gravel. No person in the neighborhood has any recollection of a house ever having been there.

WM. TREADWELL was arrested in Jersey City, late on Wednesday night, on a charge of passing a counterfeit $20 bill at KASHAW's stationery store. After the charge had been made TREADWELL paid KASHAW $20, and the latter promised to withdraw the complaint, but United States Commissioner MOOREHEAD refused to countenance such an arrangement, and so placed TREADWELL under $2,500 bail to appear on Monday for examination. TREADWELL asserts he was not aware the bill was bogus.

Star Council No. 49, of the United Order of American Mechanics, gave their first grand annual celebration at Odd-fellows' Hall, Hoboken, last night. Extraordinary measures were taken to make the entertainment of more than usual interest, and the hall was crowded to such an extent that during the earlier part of the evening, numbers were unable to gain an entrance. An address was delivered by Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

A little daughter of J. SEVINSON, a brakeman on the New-Jersey Railroad, was burned to death at Rahway on Wednesday night, unknown to the mother, who was attending to the household duties in the kitchen. The child was about five years old, and scrambled upstairs to a room in which there was a stove, and it is supposed her clothes caught fire.

In the United States District Court, at Trenton, yesterday, argument was commenced in the case of FRANCIS SOUDERS, one of the convicted Camden rioters, but after a short consultation between counsel, it was agreed to submit the case upon briefs to the Court, who would, after consideration, render his decision on the matter.

The coal famine in Newark still continues, and it is reported that the dealers have only coal enough on hand to last ten days. Since the rise in the price an enormous quantity has been sold to people who fear a prolonged scarcity. The price is about $12 a ton.

Police Officer THOMAS MCSWEENEY, attached to the Third Precinct of the Jersey City Police force, died on Wednesday evening, after a short illness. He served in the old New-York Sixty-ninth, and was severely wounded at the first battle of Bull Run.

A small building attached to the Patent Tannery, at Bloomfield, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. It was filled with japanning material, and the dense smoke created the impression that the fire was more extensive. Loss about $700.

ROBERT SHERMAN, an employe of THOMAS HEANEY, a Newark coal dealer, was sent to deliver a load, and failed to return. An investigation proved that he had sold his load, fastened his horse to a post, and taken the first train to New-York.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—American Securities opened quiet and closed quiet. Stocks closed firm. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92	92	92
Consols for account	92	92¼	92
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	91	91¼	91
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old	90¾		90¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	89¾		89¾
U. S. 10-40s	87¾		87¾
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	108¾		108¾
Erie Railroad Shares	18¾	18¾	18¾
At. & Gt. W. R. R. Shares	29		29¾

The weekly bank statement published today shows that the amount of bullion in vault is £22,000 sterling less than last Thursday.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 23.—United States Bonds are quoted at 95¼@95⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and closed dull, both on spot and to arrive. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 7⅜d., and Middling Orleans at 7½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—The market is dull.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—LINSEED-OIL, £31 10s.@£31 15s. @ ton, an advance of 5s.@10s. CLOVER-SEED, 58s. 6d.@60s. 6d. @ cwt., for American Red.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—Arrived ship *Bess*, from New-York Dec. 30, with 450 bales of Cotton; steamer *American*, from Galveston Jan. 12, with 2,049 bales; arrived yesterday steamer *Tiber*, from New-York Feb. 3, with 2,188 bales; and today ship *Lydia Skolfield*, from Mobile Jan. 19, with 3,409 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, two days, 50 bales; gross, 470 bales; exports, coastwise, 10 bales; sales, 825 bales; stock, 14,295 bales. FLOUR weaker but more doing at the inside figures; Howard-Street Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 75@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$11; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 37½@$8 50. WHEAT dull, except for choice lots, which are wanted; choice White, $2 10; Fair to Prime, $1 60@$1 90; prime to choice Red, $1 90@$2 10; Fair to Good, $1 60@$1 85; Common, $1 40@$1 55; Indiana and Ohio, $1 80@$1 85; Pennsylvania, $1 85@$1 90. CORN—White Southern dull at 85c.; Yellow Southern steady and firm at 89c. OATS active at 66c. PORK quiet at $22@$22 50. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 10c.@10½c.; Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Ribs, 12½c. HAMS, 17½c.@18c. LARD firm at 13½c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—COTTON dull and drooping; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN steady, with a moderate demand at 55c.@56c. RYE firm, with a fair demand at $1@$1 02. OATS dull and drooping at 50c.@51c. Mess PORK dull and nominal; $22 asked. LARD dull and nominally 11¾c.@12¼c.; 11½c. asked for head and gut steam and kettle City; country ¼c. less. BULK MEATS—Demand light; holders firmer; sales, 200,000 lbs. Clear Ribs at 10⅞c.@10¾c., seller and buyer March; Shoulders held 8½c. BACON firm with a fair demand; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Ribs, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 11⅞c. TOBACCO in good demand at full prices; Lugs, $6@$12; Leaf, $10@$41; sales, 220 hhds. WHISKY dull and unchanged. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 off.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—FLOUR—Spring Extras more active. WHEAT steady; No. 2, $1 19½@$1 19¾, cash; $1 19¾@$1 20⅞, seller March; during the afternoon dull at $1 19¾@$1 20 for No. 2. CORN fairly active; closed at 48⅞c.@48¾c., cash; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS quiet and lower at 39c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet at 78c.@80c. HIGHWINES quiet at 88c. PROVISIONS more active and easier. Mess PORK closed firm at $21 25, seller March; $21 75, seller April. LARD firm at 12c.@12¼c. Dressed HOGS closed at $8 12½. Live HOGS steady at $6 50@$7 70. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,300 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 23.—COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 15¼c.; Middling Orleans, 16c. SEEDS—Small business; Clover, $10 75@$11 25; Flaxseed, $2 05@$2 10; Timothy, $6@$6 25. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 50; Extras, $6@$6 25; North-western Extra Family, $6 75@$7 50; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $6 50@$6 75; Indiana and Ohio Extra Family, $6 75@$7 75; Fancy, $8@$9 50. WHEAT rather quiet; Indiana and Ohio Reds, $1 58@$1 60; Amber, $1 60@$1 65; White, $1 80@$1 85. RYE steady at $1 05@$1 10. CORN dull; Yellow, 78c.@80c.; Mixed Western, 77c.@78c. OATS firm; Western and State 63c.@65c. BARLEY—Sales 2,000 bushels two-rowed New-York at 90c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 15¼c.; Refined, 24¼c. WHISKY dull at 93c. for Western iron-bound, 92c. for Pennsylvania wood-bound.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The markets are generally dull; prices nominally unchanged. Sales, 5 cars CORN, at 70c.@71c. on the track; 1,500 bushels State BARLEY, at 88c. on the track; 800 bushels Western OATS, at 57c. There was a sale of 800 bbls. FLOUR to Eastern buyers, quality and price not reported. CATTLE market dull; receipts, 129 cars against 273 last week; sales, 38 Kentucky Bulls, averaging 1,223 lbs., at $4 60; 15 Steers, averaging 1,400 lbs., at $7; 201 Illinois do., averaging 1,174@1,289 lbs., at $6@$7; 63 Indiana do., average 1,098@1,170 lbs., at $6 50@$6 12½; 67 Missouri do., average 1,271 lbs., at $6 75; 15 State do., average 1,450 lbs., at $6 37; 53 Canada, at $5 75@$6 50. SHEEP—Market moderately active; sales, 1,300 head, at $4 75@$6.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 23.—FLOUR dull but steady; sales 900 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, and $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet but steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 52. CORN firm; sales two cars at 80c. on the track. OATS held at 60c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE, and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 35 for Bolted, $1 75 for Unbolted, @ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $30@$31, @ ton. HIGHWINES, 91½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $8 30; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 30, @ ton.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR—Low grades firm; Extra Winter at $6 10@$6 20; Double Extra Winter at $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull at 51c.@53c., bulk at 50c.@52c., sacked. BARLEY dull and unchanged. RYE declining at 85c. for prime. WHISKY steady at 89c. PROVISIONS dull. PORK at $21 50@$22; loose bulk Clear Sides at 10⅞c. do. Hams at 11½c. BACON—Shoulders at 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides at 11⅞c.; Clear Sides at 12c. LARD easier; Prime at 12c. HOGS lower at $6 50@$7 25. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,100.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 23.—COTTON weaker; Middling, 13¾c.@14c. FLOUR firm with a good local demand; order demand limited. PROVISIONS firm; Mess PORK, $21 75. BACON, 9¼c. for Shoulders, 11c.@11¾c. for Sides. BULK MEATS, 8¼c. for Shoulders; 10½c.@11¼c. for Sides. LARD—Prime Leaf, 12½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.; Plain, 15c.; all for round lots. WHISKY quiet at 88c.@87c. TOBACCO active; Common to Good Lugs, $5 10@$6; Low to Medium Bright Wrappers, $8 50@$9 50.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 23.—COTTON unchanged; receipts, 3,405 bales; shipments, 2,975 bales. FLOUR declining; buyer June, $6@$8 50. CORN dull and nominal; buyer June, 87c. OATS nominally 67c.@68c. LARD dull and nominally 13c.@14¼c. PORK dull and nominal. BACON dull; sides, 11½c.@12¼c. Bulk MEATS dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Feb. 23.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 58; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 51½. CORN a shade better; high Mixed, 59c.@57½c.; low Mixed, 56½c. OATS dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 59½c.; No. 2, 49½c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—WHEAT quiet. RYE firm. CORN dull and steady; sales 1 car Western Yellow at 83c. BARLEY firmer; demand improving; sales 2 cars No. 2 two-rowed at 95c., 5 cars No. 2 do. delivered in Troy at 90c., 225 bags No. 1 do. delivered here at $1. OATS quiet.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, two days, 12,400 bales; gross, 12,500 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,101 bales; to Barcelona, 3,000 bales; coastwise, 1,685 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 294,846 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 23.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts two days, 4,605 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,755 bales; to the Continent, [illegible] bales; coastwise, 1,282 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 94,668 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 23.—COTTON dull and heavy; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.@13c.; net receipts, two days, 2,967 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,376 bales; coastwise, 45 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 58,533 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 23.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, two days, 2,108 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,628 bales; coastwise, 105 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 78,567 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23.—COTTON easy; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, two days, 2,494 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,172 bales; coastwise, 375 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 28,429 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 23.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; net receipts two days, 2,017 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,289 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 1,446 bales.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 23.—WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red at $1 53. CORN steady; Shelled at 60c. OATS dull; held at 53c. PETROLEUM, Crude, nominal; no transactions; Refined at $23 50.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, two days, 422 bales; gross receipts, 2,530 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 23.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, two days, 469 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 4,621 bales.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 23.—WHEAT steady; Extra at $1 45; No. 1 at $1 36@$1 38. CORN firm at 61c.@62c. HOGS at $8.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Pereire	Feb. 25	New-York	Havre
Main	Feb. 25	New-York	Bremen
City of Paris	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool
England	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Cleopatra	Feb. 25	New-York	Vera Cruz

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 1 P. M. For Europe, by the *City of Paris*, at 7½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River, until 9½ A. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Main*, at 12 M. For France, via Bordeaux, by the *Pereire*, at 7½ A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 23—*In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool*.—Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. Becker, Miss Becker, C. Loventhorp, R. A. Powers, W. M. Kelly, H. Olney, J. W. Crawford, C. R. Schuller, Hy. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. B. Noble, J. A. Chandor, Geo. Holt, R. T. Baldwin, B. Bent, Rev. and Mrs. Geo. Wood, C. P. Dwight, Miss Williams, Mrs. Emerson and child, Thomas Massey, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bingham, J. H. Lombard, Chas. Dore.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6:42	Sun sets	5:46	Moon sets	11:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	11:23	Gov. Island	12:23	Hell Gate	1:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Feb. 23.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Missouri, Palmer, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; El Cid, Nickerson, Newbern, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Donati (Br.,) Wright, Liverpool, Busk & Jevons; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Liburna, (Norw.,) Mosfald, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mermaid, (Br.,) Oldrieve, Bristol, Eng., J. C. McArthur & Co.; Blanch (Br.,) Grant, Gibraltar for orders, H. J. DeWolf & Co.; J. H. McLaren, Dyer, Caibarien, Brett, Son & Co.; Linda Abbott, (Br.,) Scobey, Halifax, Geo. A. Phillips & Co.; Crown Jewel, (Br.,) Corning, Galveston, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Louis, (Br.,) Wicke, Cork for orders, Chas. Luling & Co.; Una, Weaver, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Brigs Iconia, (N. G.,) Damm, Trieste; Edith, (Br.,) Oliver, Pernambuco and Bahia, J. Whitham; John Brightman, Gray, Matanzas, James E. Ward & Co.; Hattie, Sawyer, Brunswick, Ga., Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schrs. D. Talbot, Amesbury, St. Pierre, Martinique, Roynal & Co.; Retorno, (Mexican,) Batista, Havana, Moller & Thebaud; John Brill, Jones, Richmond, Va., Overton & Hawkins; Sarah Wood, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Albert Mason, Rose, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Surprise, Burr, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; A. Denike, Jones, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; H. Thomas, Van Cleaf, Baltimore; Sea Queen, Nevis, Wilmington and Philadelphia, W. Chalmers; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Evelyn, Barger, Stamford; Hortensia, Norton, Demerara, Miller & Houghton.

Barges M. Briggs, Dalton, South Amboy; Industry, Campbell, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo City Feb. 14, Samana 15th, and Porto Plata 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Bros. & Co. Had moderate weather. Left U. S. steamers Tennessee, Nantasket and Yantic at San Domingo City.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Anglia (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Feb. 11, via Moville 12th, 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced westerly gales to the Banks, thence northerly winds. 19th inst., lat. 42 N., lon. 50 W., passed heavy fields of ice; had to run 6 hours to the southward to clear it.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Lockwood, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Kingsbridge, (of London,) Hugall, Calcutta 98 ds., with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Had fine and moderate weather until Feb. 15, then encountered heavy S. W. gale; rounded the Cape of Good Hope Jan. 8; crossed the equator Feb. 2, in lon. 30 W.; Dec. 7, lat. 42, lon. 21 20 E., spoke ship Queensbury, (Br.,) from Cocanada, for London, 12 ds. out; Dec. 22, lat. 27 28 S., lon. 48 16 E., spoke ship Stratton Audley, from Calcutta for New-York, 25 ds. out; no date, lat. 24 16 S., lon. 1 46 E., spoke bark Queen of May, (Br.,) from Algoa Bay, for London, 12 ds. out; Jan. 26, lat. 15 48 S., lon. 10 07, spoke ship Winchester, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for New-York, 64 ds. out; Jan. 28, lat. 7 58 S., lon. 23 10 W., spoke bark Samarang, (Fr.,) from Valparaiso for ——, 49 ds.; Feb. 4, lat. 2 12 N., lon. 32 40 W., spoke bark Sophie, (Norw.,) from Swansea, for Surinam, 20 ds. out; same date, lat. 2 12, lon. 32 40 W., spoke bark George Annie, from Buenos Ayres, for Liverpool.

Ship Lake Huron, (of Montreal,) Gilmore, Glasgow 57 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Encountered severe westerly gales, stove boats, bulwarks, and lost sails.

Ship Ada, (Sp.,) Onate, Havana 10 ds., in ballast to master. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras with rough weather.

Bark Festina Lente, (Norw.,) Gjeruldsen, Taganrog, Nov. 3, via Malta Dec. 11, with wool to order. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 12; has been 10 ds. N. of Bermuda with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Bark B. Murray, Jr., Pennington, Port-au-Prince, 13 ds., with logwood and coffee to B. Murray, Jr. Had light S. winds up to Hatteras; has been 4 ds. off that point with strong N. winds.

Brig Rising Sun, (of New-Haven,) Griffin, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Since leaving the lat. of Bermuda, experienced strong N. W. winds. The R. S. is bound to New-Haven; saw 2 ports schrs. Keokuk, for New-York in 3 ds.; E. P. Towers, for New-York in 2 ds.; Mary B. Harris, for Boston in 4 ds.

Bark Jason, (N. G.,) Bartels, Turks Island Feb. 4, with salt to master.

Brig Stafford, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curry, Messina Dec. 21, with fruit to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 14; has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. winds; lost mainsail.

Brig Alice M., (of St. John, N. B.,) Comme, Cardenas 17 ds., with sugar and molado to Muller & Bastian—vessel to P. J. Nevins & Sons. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. and N. E. gales.

Brig L. Staples, (of Stockton,) Harriman, Palermo 64 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Schr. Alice M. Lewis, (of Gloucester,) ——, St. John, N. B., with herrings to Coast Wrecking Co. The A. M. L. went ashore 18th inst., at Jones' Inlet, in a heavy N. E. snow-storm, and was got off 20th inst., with trifling damage, by Capt. Geo. Rayner, of the Coast Wrecking Co., and towed to the City 23d.

Schr. H. B. Atwood, Estes, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Charles Lambert, ——, Fortune Bay, N. F., with fish to master.

Schr. Richard Vaux, Watkins, Portland, with [illegible] to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Pow-wow, Rich, Provincetown, [illegible] for Philadelphia.

Schr. Parrague, of Pembroke, Howard, Savannah, 5 ds. for St. John, N. B., with lumber to master.

Schr. W. H. Jones, Line, Fernandina, Fla., 10 ds. with lumber and naval stores to A. Abbot.

Schr. Zoe, Richards, Virginia.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary M. Hamilton, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. M. B. Tower, Phillips, New-Haven.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E., cloudy.

Below.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, from Antwerp 52 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken, (by pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.)

Sailed.

Steam-ships Calabria, for Liverpool; Donati, for do.; Missouri, for Havana via Nassau; General Barnes, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Niagara, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Riversdale, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 23.—Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 23.—The pilot-boat Siner reports as having passed in for Baltimore the bark Ezra Truman and brig Germania.

Arr. brig L. W. Eaton, from Matanzas, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 23.—Arr. and sld. steamer Franconia, New-York, Portland. Sld. schrs. Lamartine and Carrie E. Hayward.

Feb. 23, sld. schrs. Joseph Baxter, Frank & Emily, Emma F. Lewis, Ruth H. Atwood, Mentor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 23.—The ship Golden State, 100 ds. from New-York, has arrived.

Disasters.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 23.—The schr. White Squall, of Baltimore, from Philadelphia, with coal for Norfolk, sprung a leak and was run on the beach here, last night, to prevent her from sinking.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Allan line steam-ship Peruvian, Capt. Smith, from Portland Feb. 11, touched at Moville today and proceeded for Liverpool.

HAMBURG, Feb. 23.—The steam-ship Holsatia, from New-York has arrived. She cut through the ice in the Elbe, and navigation to this port is reopened.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

STERLING SILVER TABLE SPOONS, FORKS, &C.

NEW PATTERNS OF OUR OWN MAKE AT CLOSE PRICES.

NEW 7.30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

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FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

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These Northern Pacific 7.30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable AT TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM, (or 1.10,) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income one-third, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money or other bonds directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this Loan.

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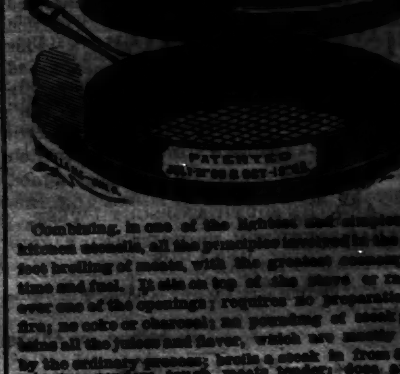
THESE WATCHES GREATLY EXCEL ANY OTHERS MADE IN THIS COUNTRY IN FINISH, VARIETY AND IN FINE TIME-KEEPING QUALITIES, AND ARE FAR CHEAPER, QUALITY AND PRICE FULLY CONSIDERED.

GOODS SENT BY EXPRESS C. O. D.

AMERICAN BROILER.



Combining, in one of the lightest and simplest of kitchen utensils, all the principles involved in the perfect broiling of meats, with the greatest economy of time and fuel. It sits on top of the stove or range, over one of the openings; requires no preparation of fire; no coke or charcoal; no pounding of steak; retains all the juices and flavor, which are mostly lost by the ordinary process; broils a steak in from 8 to 12 minutes; renders tough meats tender; does away with all smoke and smell of burning grease; broils equally well over coal or wood; answers for all sized stove or range openings; and is equally good for steak, chicken, ham, chops, fish, and oysters. It is also an unequaled bread-toaster and corn-popper.

Now made of Russia iron, with strong rin-hinges, obviating liability of edges getting jammed by carelessness, and thereby destroying the efficiency of the broiler.

Guaranteed to fulfill all the above specifications, or money refunded. Retail price, $2. Fine mesh-grates for corn-popping and coffee-roasting, when desired, 25c. extra.

Liberal discount to the trade.

All broilers will have brass label attached, with name and trade-mark stamped thereon.

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